STRELETS, V. A.

Strelets, V. A.

"The effect of tuberculin and tuberculous infection on the unconditioned interoceptive reflexes." Acad Sci USSR. Inst of Physiology imeni I. P. Pavlov, Leningrad, 1956. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Science)

So: Knizhnaya letopis', No. 25, 1956

STRELETS, V.A.

Analysis of interoceptive reflexes in experimental tuberculosis. Report No.3: Effect of tuberculin on reflexes from chemoreceptors of an isolated segment of the small intestine in healthy cats [with summary in English]. Biul.eksp.biol. i med. 43 no.4:53-57 Ap '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Iz otdela eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii (zav. - kandidat meditsinskikh nauk G.S.Kan) Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza (dir. - prof. A.D.Semenov, nauchnyy konsul'tant deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.N.Chernigovskiy). Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR V.N.Chernigovskim.

(TUBERCULIN, eff.
on blood pressure changes induced by stimulation of isolated small intestine in cat)
(BLOOD PRESSURE,
eff. of tuberculin on pressure changes induced by stimulation of isolated small intestine in cats)
(INTESTINE, SMALL, physiol.
eff. of stimulation inducing blood pressure changes in cats, eff. of tuberculin)

STRELETS, V.A. (Leningrad)

Interoceptive reflexes in experimentally induced tuberculosis in cats [with summary in English]. Arkh.pat. 20 no.3:36-43 '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii (zav.-kand. med.nauk G.S. Kan) Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza imeni A.Ya. Shternberga (dir.-prof. A.D. Smenov, nauchnyy konsul'tant-chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. V.N. Chernigovskiy).

(TUBERCULOSIS, exper.
eff. on unconditioned interoceptive reflexes in cat (Rus)
(REFLEX
unconditioned interoceptive reflexes, eff. of tuberc. in cat (Rus)

STRELETS, V.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Effect of a tuberculous infection on the higher nervous activity of rabbits. K izuch.roli nerv.sist.v pat., immun.i lech.tub. no.2:131-137 '61. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii (zav. - G.S.Kan) Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza.

(REFLEXES) (TUBERCULOSIS)

STRELETS, V.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Role of the nervous system in the development of a focus of primary tuberculous inflammation in the skin of guinea pigs; report No. 1. K izuch.roli nerv.sist.v pat., immun.i lech.tub. no.2:198-211 '61. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii (zav. - G.S.Kan) Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberculeza.

(SKIN--TUBERCULOSIS) (NERVOUS SYSTEM)

STRELETS, V.A.; RUTSKO, L.A.

Apparatus and method for the quantitative estimation of pulmonary ventilation in small animals. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 55/ i.e. 56/ no.10:123-125 O'63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii (zav. - G.S. Kan) Leningradskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tuberkuleza (dir. - prof. A.D. Semenov). Predstavlena akademikom V.N. Chernigovskim.

STRELETS, V.G.

[illegible] TS, [illegible].

Dissertation defended at the Institute of Physiology imeni I. P. Pavlov for the academic degree of Candidate of Biological Sciences: 1962

"Objective Evaluation of the Result of Training Equilibrium Organs in Pilots Using New Devices."

Vestnik Akad Nauk, No. 4, 1963, pp. 119-145

L 9552-66 EWT(1)/FS(v)-3 DD

ACC NR: AP6000342 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/021/0038/0038

AUTHOR: Strelets, V. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Equilibrium and spatial-orientation training device. Class 30, No. 176034

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 21, 1965, 38

TOPIC TAGS: equilibrium training, spatial orientation, training device

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for an equilibrium and spatial-orientation training device (see Fig. 1). The device consists of a rotating base (1), and

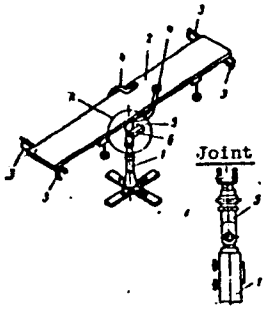


Fig. 1. Equilibrium and spatial-orientation training device.

Card 1/2 UDC: 613.735.002.54:612.886

L 9552-66

ACC NR: AP6000342

a board (2) gimballed to the base, which has movable arm and leg rests (3), and straps (4) for fastening the subject. A recording device (6) registers the position of the board, which can tilt in two mutually perpendicular directions because of the gimbal joint (5). Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JS]

SUB CODE: LS/ SUBM DATE: 29Jan64/ ATD PRESS: 4157

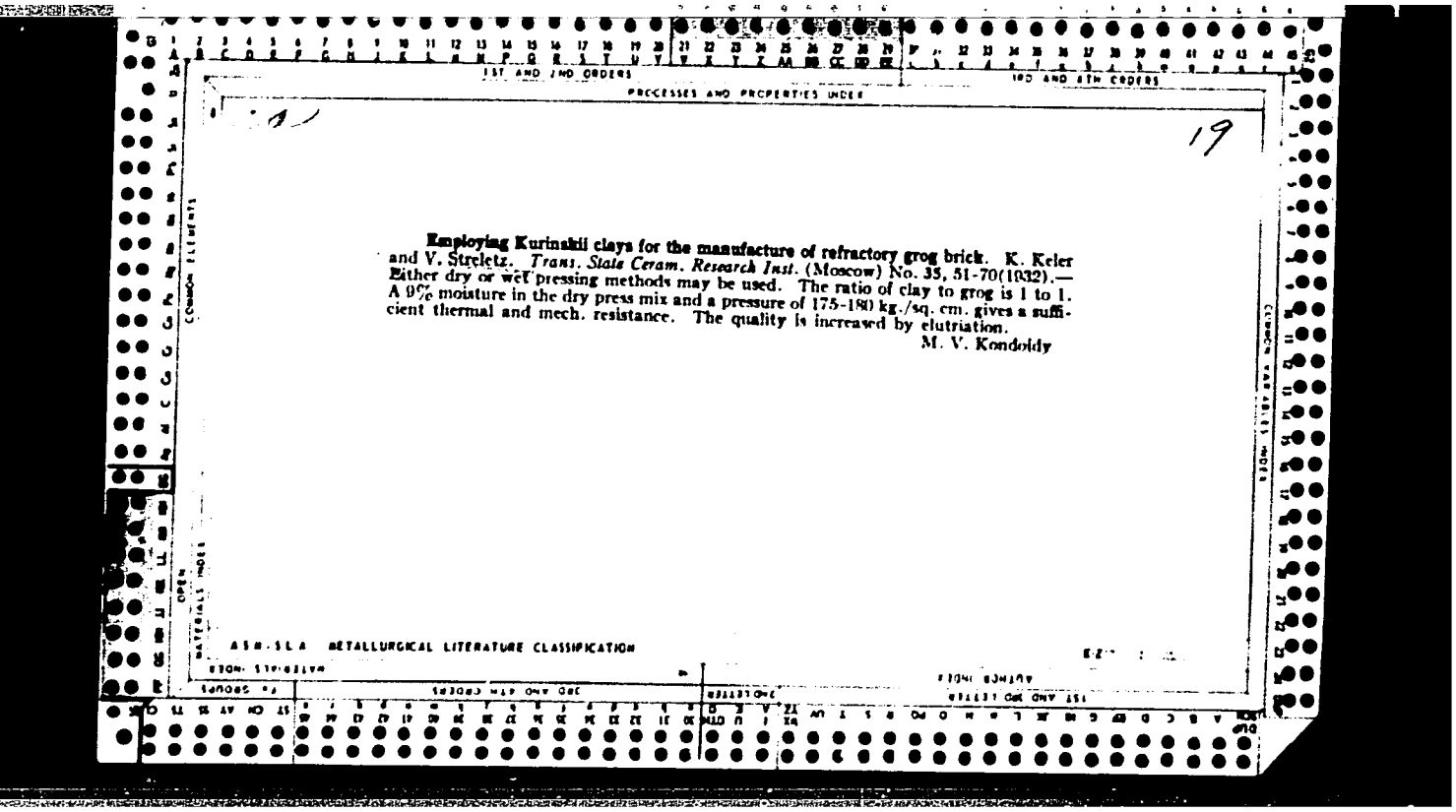
Card 2/2

STRELETS, V. L.; KISRIYEV, S. A., agronom-entomolog

Science helps. Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 5 no.6:8-10 Je '60. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Direktor sovkhoza imeni Chkalova, Bakhchisarayskiy rayon, Krymskaya obl.

(Crimea—Fruit—Diseases and pests)
(Crimea—Plants, Protection of—Research)



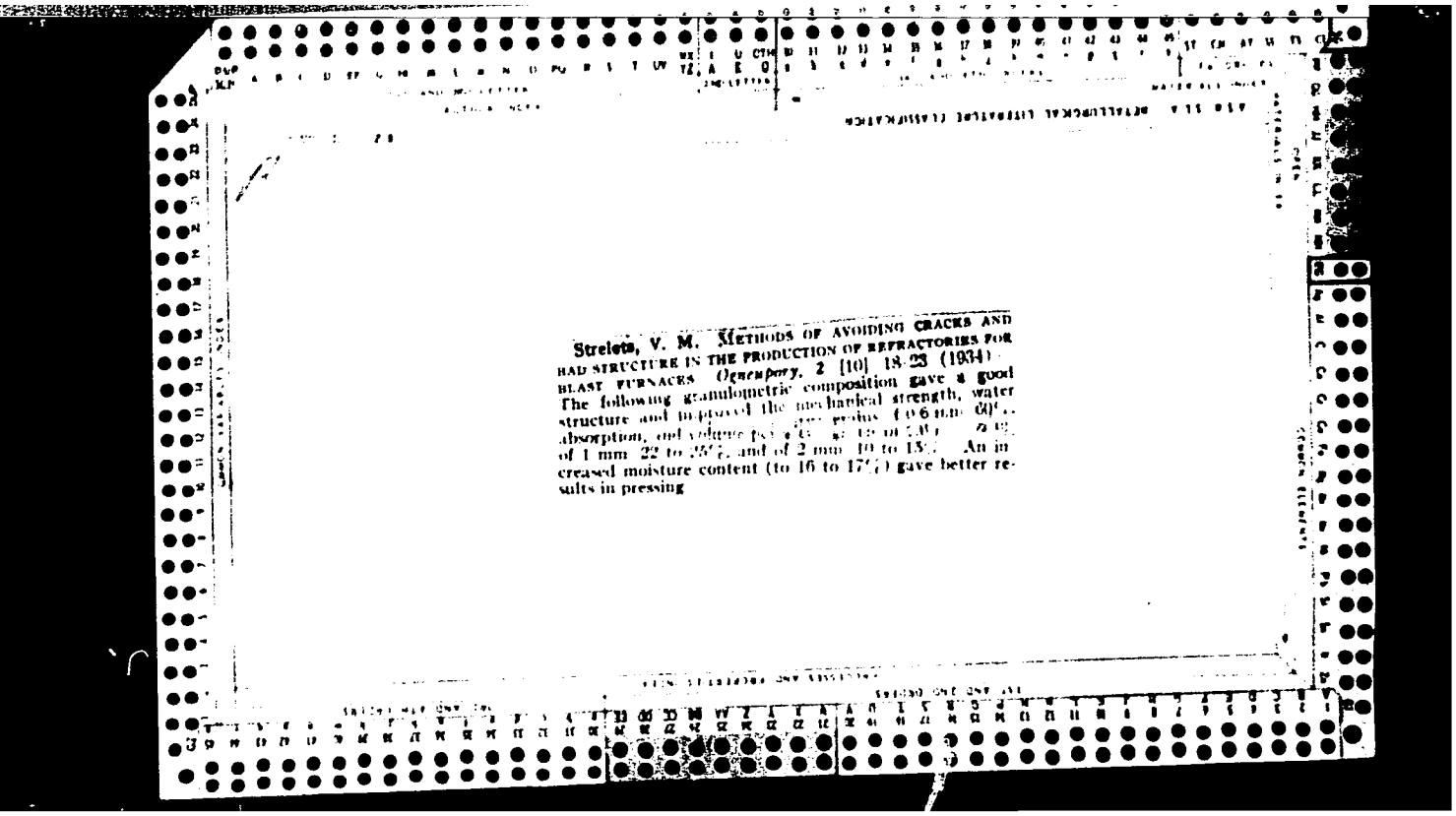
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

19

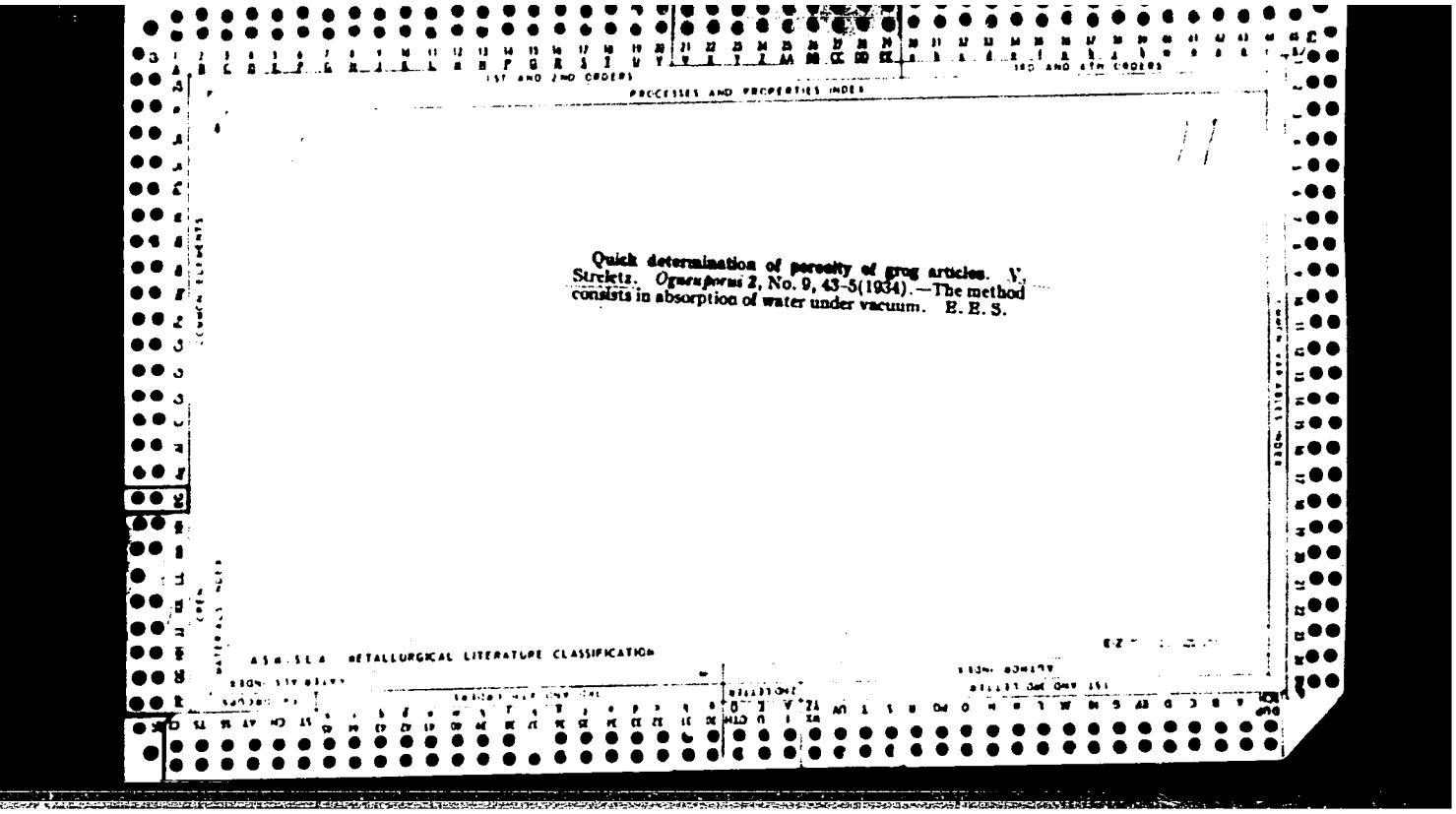
Employing Kurinskii clays for the manufacture of refractory grog brick. K. Keler and V. Streletz. *Trans. State Ceram. Research Inst.* (Moscow) No. 35, 51-70(1932).—Either dry or wet pressing methods may be used. The ratio of clay to grog is 1 to 1. A 9% moisture in the dry press mix and a pressure of 175-180 kg./sq. cm. gives a sufficient thermal and mech. resistance. The quality is increased by elutriation.

M. V. Kondoidy

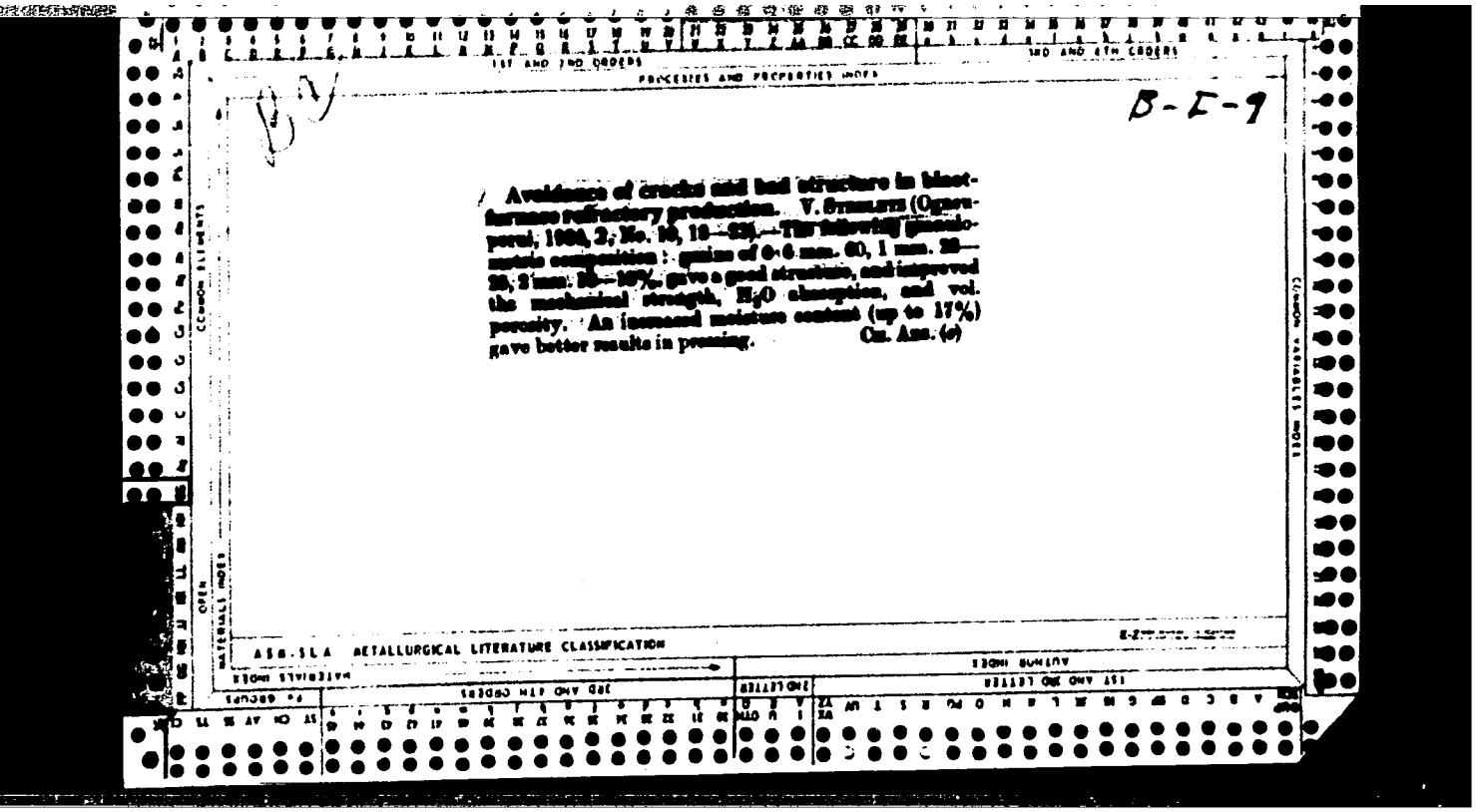
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Strelets, V. M. METHODS OF AVOIDING CRACKS AND BAD STRUCTURE IN THE PRODUCTION OF REFRACTORIES FOR BLAST FURNACES *Ogneupory*, 2 [10] 18-23 (1934)
The following granulometric composition gave a good structure and improved the mechanical strength, water absorption, and volume [illegible]: 1 mm 22 to 25%, and of 2 mm 10 to 13%. An increased moisture content (to 16 to 17%) gave better results in pressing



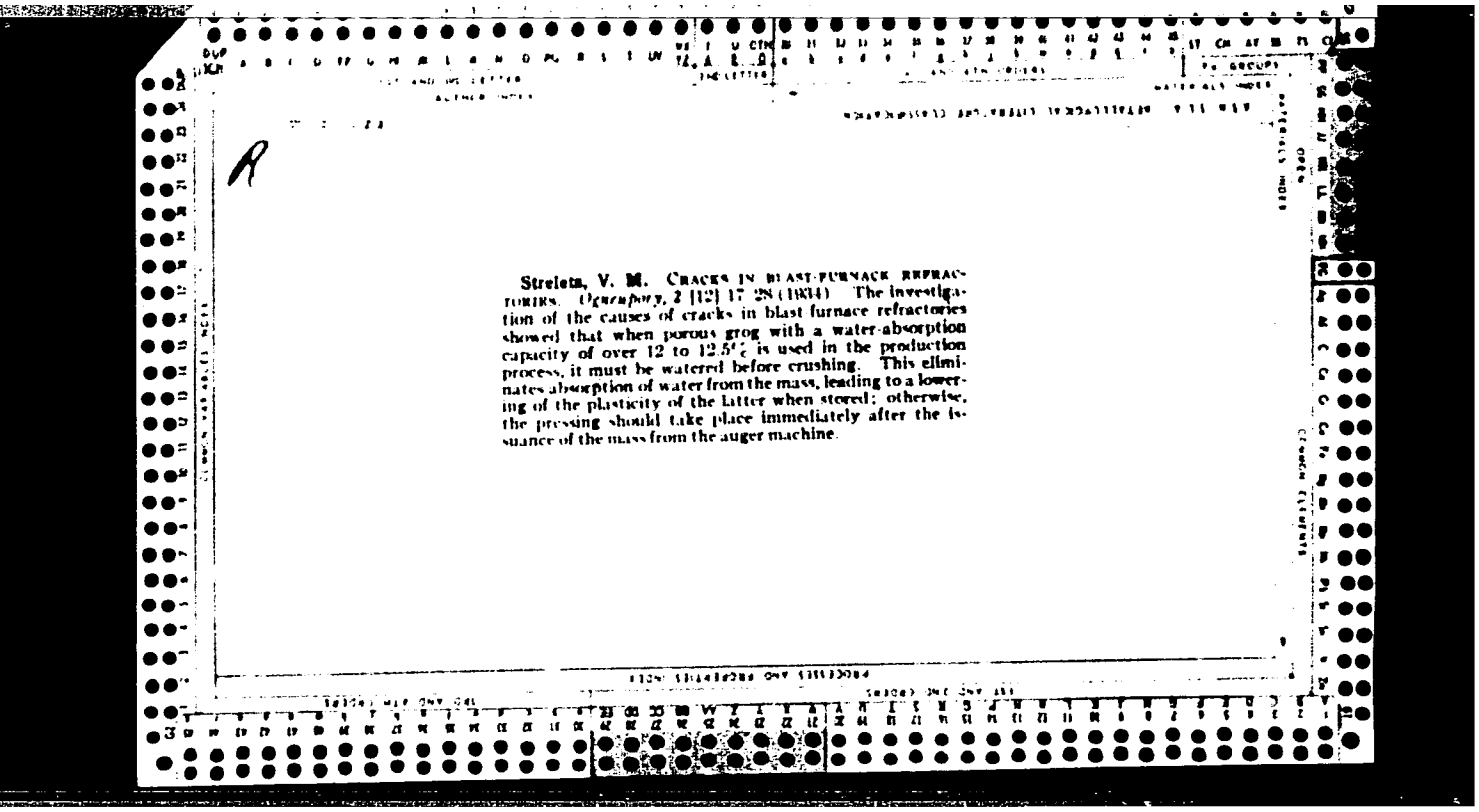
Quick determination of porosity of grog articles. V. Streletz. *Ogneupory* 2, No. 9, 43-5(1934).—The method consists in absorption of water under vacuum. E. E. S.



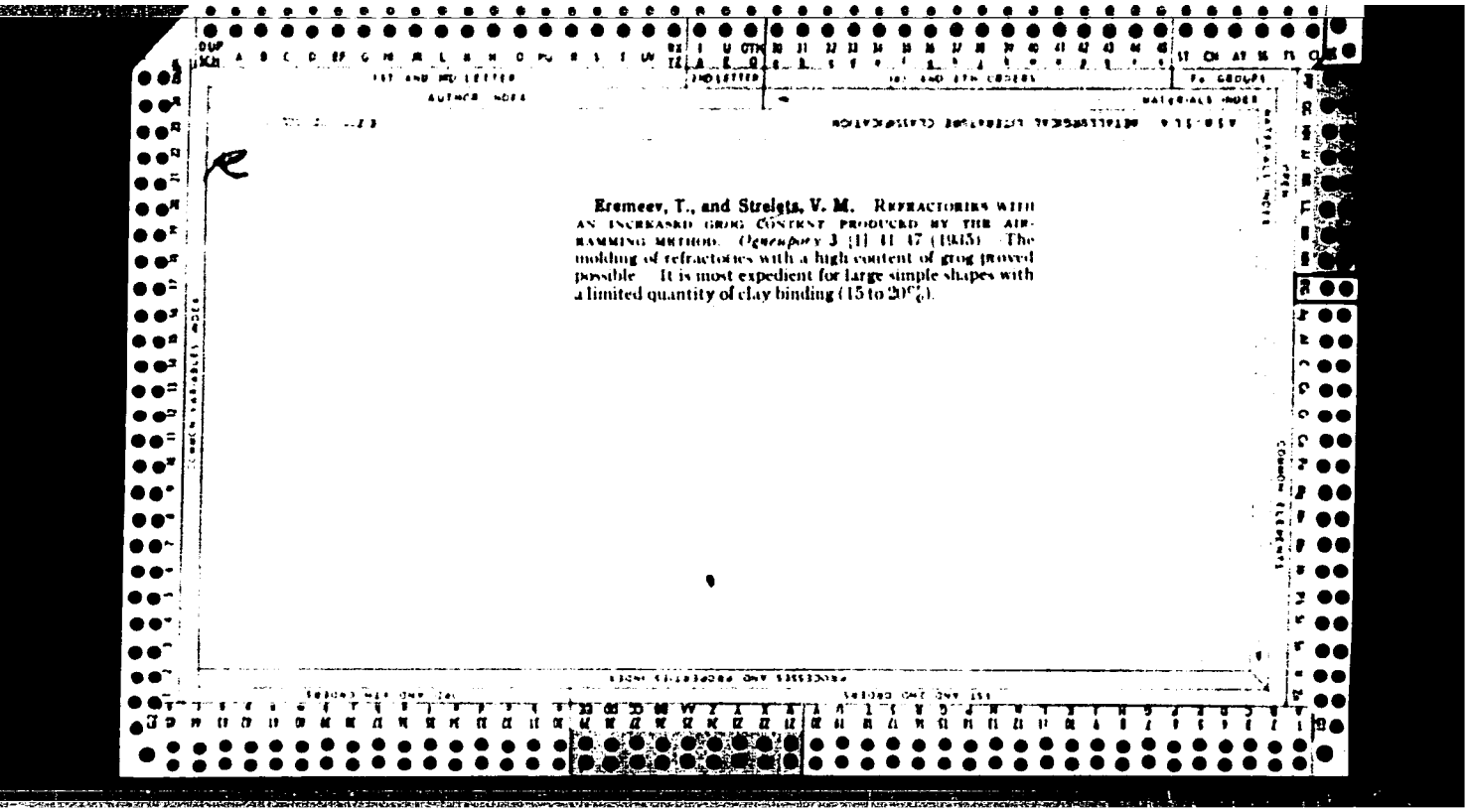
B-E-9

Avoidance of cracks and bad structure in blast-furnace refractory production. V. Strnad, Ogneupory, 1950, 2, No. 10, 18—23.—The following granulometric composition : grains of 0–6 mm. 60, 1 mm. 20—30, 2 mm. 10—10%, gave a good structure, and improved the mechanical strength, H_2O absorption, and vol. porosity. An increased moisture content (up to 17%) gave better results in pressing. Ch. Abs. (e)

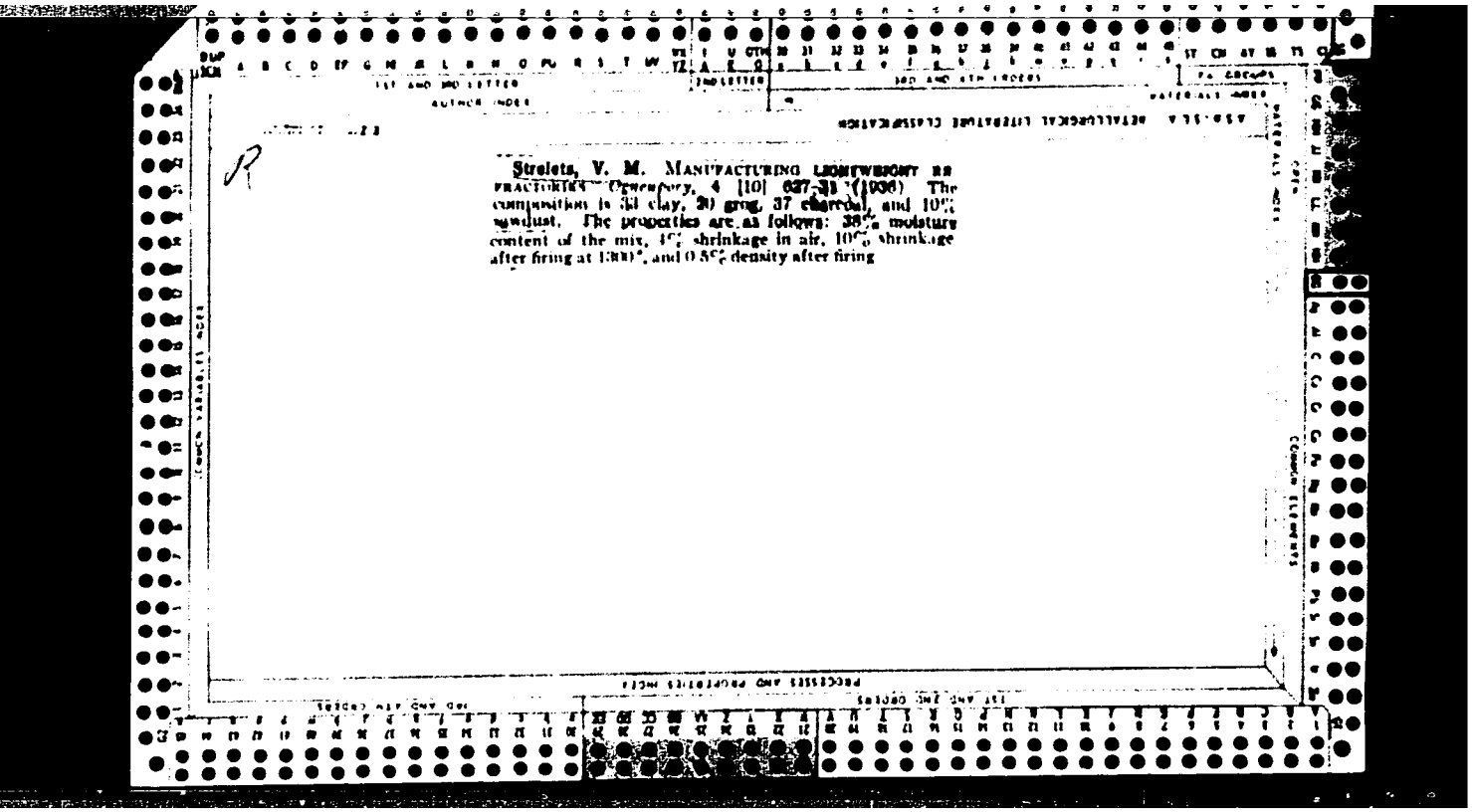
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



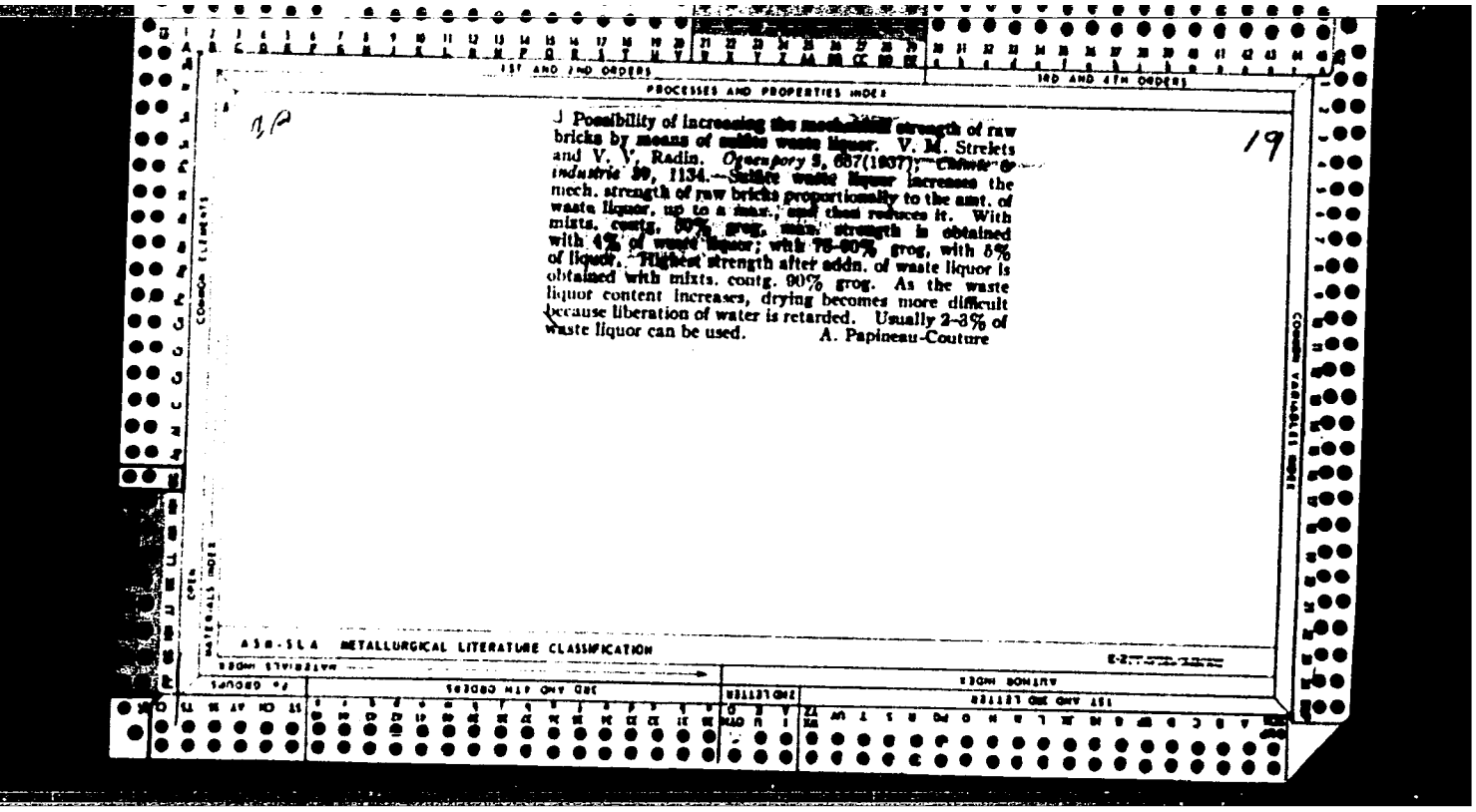
Streleta, V. M. CRACKS IN BLAST-FURNACE REFRACTORIES. *Ogneupory*, 2 [12] 17–28 (1934). The investigation of the causes of cracks in blast furnace refractories showed that when porous grog with a water-absorption capacity of over 12 to 12.5% is used in the production process, it must be watered before crushing. This eliminates absorption of water from the mass, leading to a lowering of the plasticity of the latter when stored; otherwise, the pressing should take place immediately after the issuance of the mass from the auger machine.



Eremeev, T., and Streigta, V. M. REFRACTORIES WITH AN INCREASED GROG CONTENT PRODUCED BY THE AIR-RAMMING METHOD. *Ogneupory* 3 [1] 41–47 (1935). The molding of refractories with a high content of grog proved possible. It is most expedient for large simple shapes with a limited quantity of clay binding (15 to 20%).



Streleta, V. M. MANUFACTURING LIGHTWEIGHT BR
PRACTICES Ogneupory, 4 [10] 627-31 (1936) The
composition is 50 clay, 20 grog, 37 charcoal, and 10%
sawdust. The properties are as follows: 38% moisture
content of the mix, 4% shrinkage in air, 10% shrinkage
after firing at 1300°, and 0.5% density after firing



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

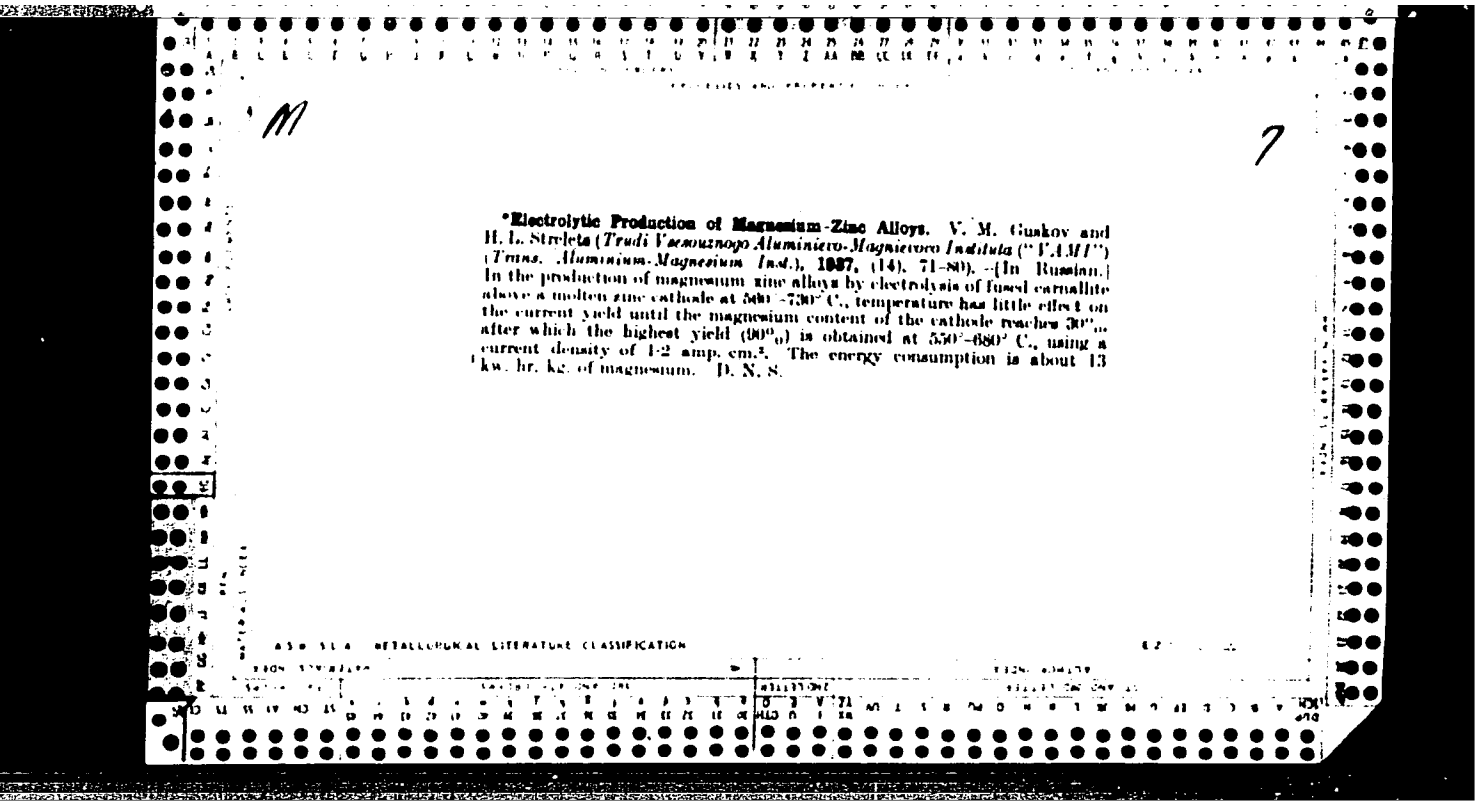
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

12

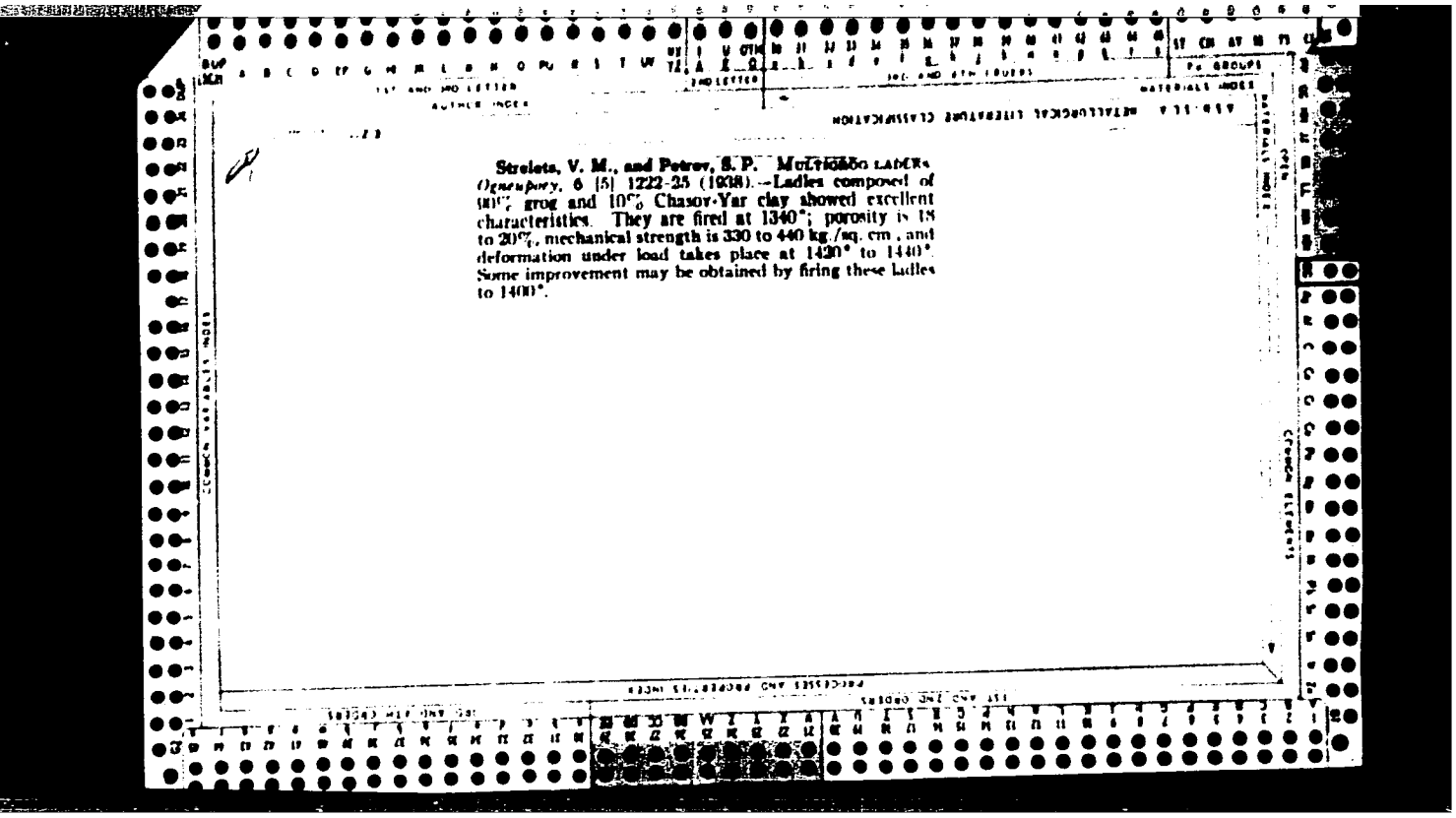
19

J Possibility of increasing the mechanical strength of raw bricks by means of sulfite waste liquor. V. M. Strelets and V. V. Radin. *Ogneupory* 5, 687(1937); *Chimie & industrie* 39, 1134.—Sulfite waste liquor increases the mech. strength of raw bricks proportionally to the amt. of waste liquor, up to a max.; and then reduces it. With mixts. contg. 50% grog, max. strength is obtained with 4% of waste liquor; with 75–80% grog, with 5% of liquor. Highest strength after addn. of waste liquor is obtained with mixts. contg. 90% grog. As the waste liquor content increases, drying becomes more difficult because liberation of water is retarded. Usually 2–3% of waste liquor can be used. A. Papineau-Couture

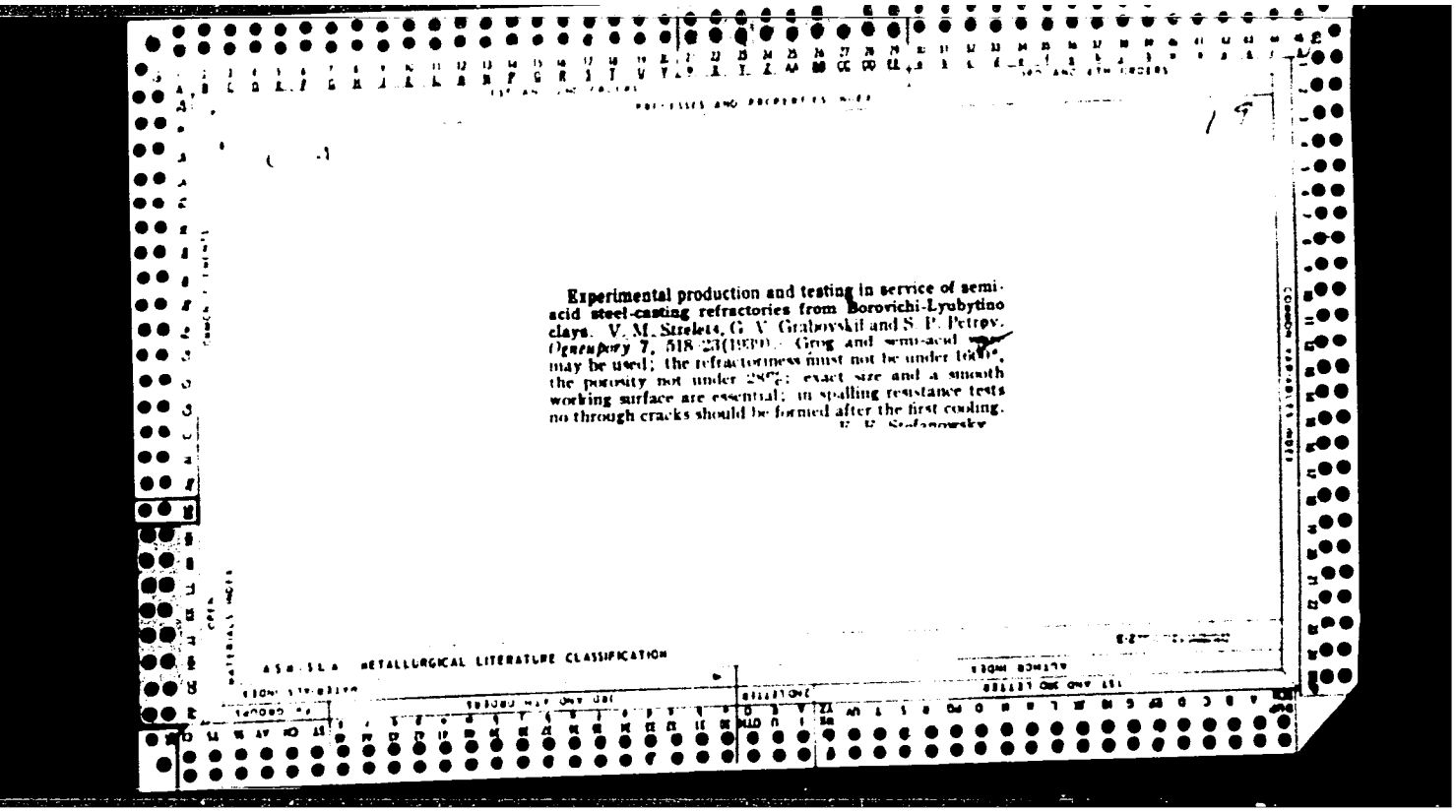
ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



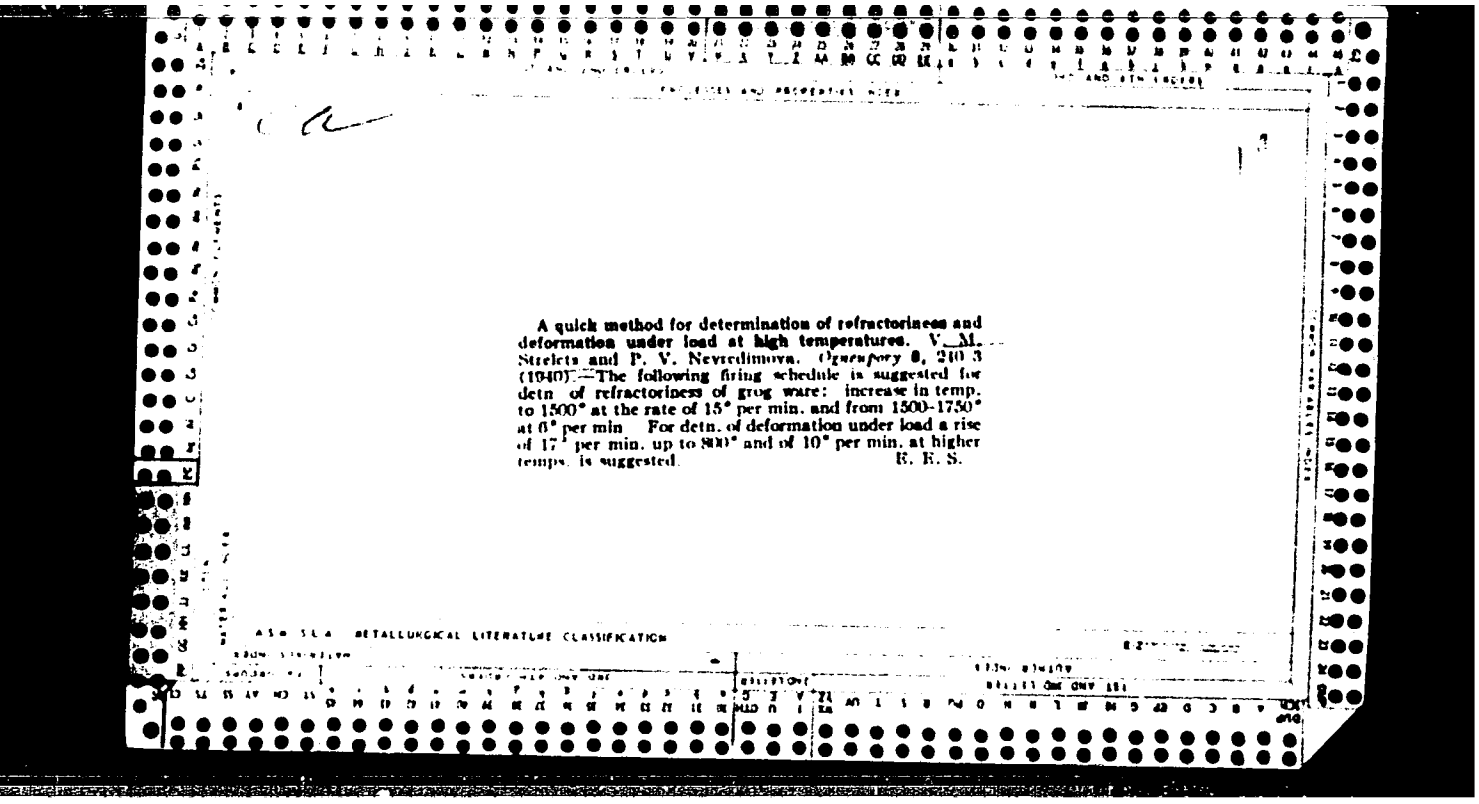
***Electrolytic Production of Magnesium-Zinc Alloys.** V. M. Guskov and H. L. Strelets (*Trudi Vsesouznogo Aluminievo-Magnievogo Instituta* ("*VAMI*") (*Trans. Aluminium-Magnesium Inst.*), **1937**, (14), 71–80). —[In Russian.] In the production of magnesium zinc alloys by electrolysis of fused carnallite above a molten zinc cathode at 580°–730° C., temperature has little effect on the current yield until the magnesium content of the cathode reaches 30%, after which the highest yield (90%) is obtained at 550°–680° C., using a current density of 1·2 amp. cm.$^{-2}$. The energy consumption is about 13 kw. hr. kg. of magnesium. D. N. S.



Streleta, V. M., and Petrov, S. P. Multigrog ladles. *Ogneupory*, 6 [5] 1222-25 (1938).—Ladles composed of [illegible]% grog and 10% Chasov-Yar clay showed excellent characteristics. They are fired at 1340°; porosity is 18 to 20%, mechanical strength is 330 to 440 kg./sq. cm., and deformation under load takes place at 1420° to 1440°. Some improvement may be obtained by firing these ladles to 1400°.



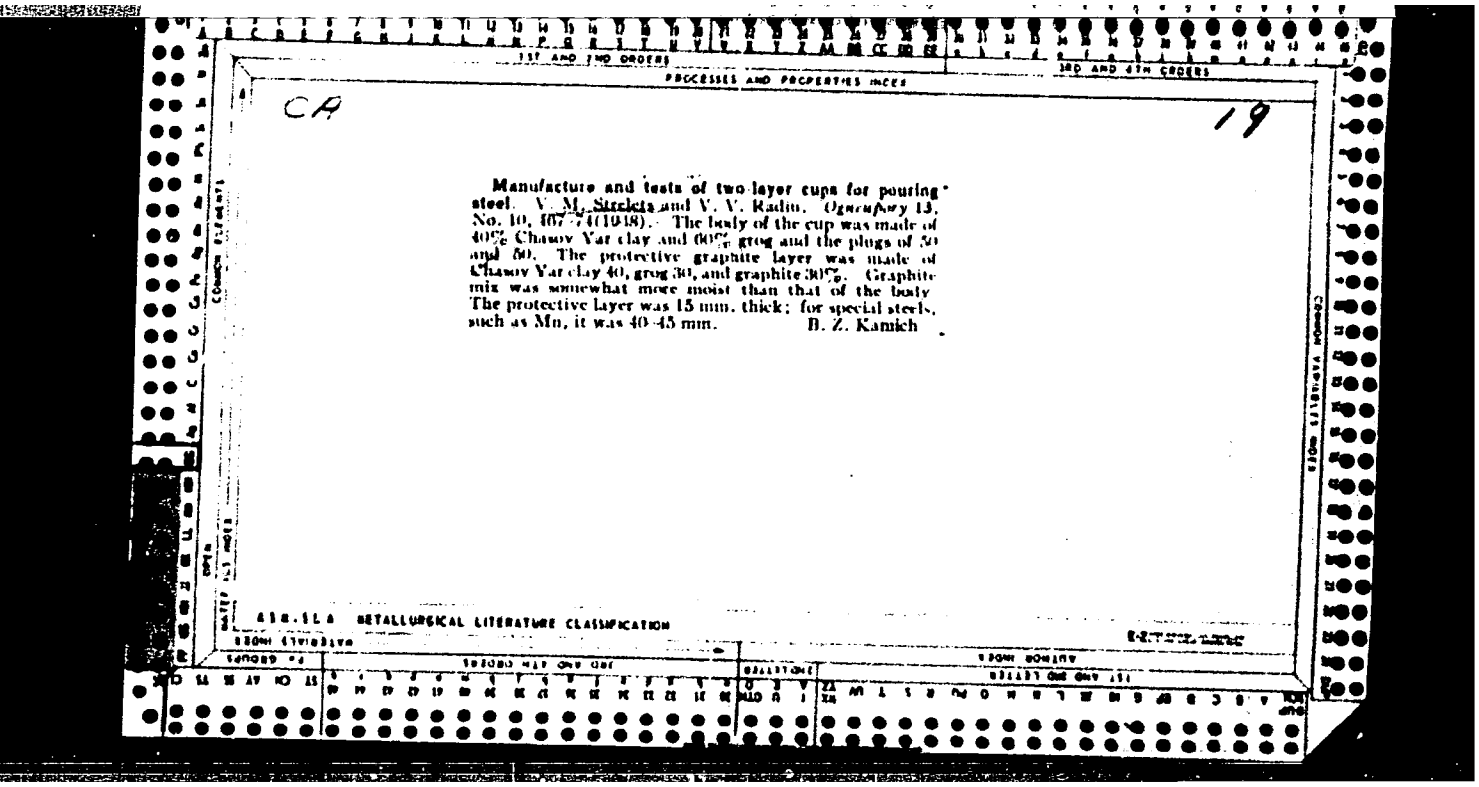
Experimental production and testing in service of semi-acid steel-casting refractories from Borovichi-Lyubytino clays. V. M. Strelets, G. V. Grabovskii and S. P. Petrov. *Ogneupory* 7, 518-23(1939). Grog and semi-acid may be used; the refractoriness must not be under 1600°, the porosity not under 28%; exact size and a smooth working surface are essential; in spalling resistance tests no through cracks should be formed after the first cooling.



A quick method for determination of refractoriness and deformation under load at high temperatures. V. M. Streletz and P. V. Nevzelimova. *Ogneupory* **8**, 240-3 (1940).—The following firing schedule is suggested for detn. of refractoriness of grog ware: increase in temp. to 1500° at the rate of 15° per min. and from 1500-1750° at 6° per min. For detn. of deformation under load a rise of 17° per min. up to 800° and of 10° per min. at higher temps. is suggested. B. E. S.

STRELETS, V. M.

Manufacture of heat resistant lightweight refractories with a bulk density of 0.9 to 1.0 by using combustible admixtures. S. V. GLEBOV, YA. A. GOL'DIN, E. A. GERMAN, AND V. M. STRELETS. Vsesoyuz. Gosudarst. Inst. Nauch-Issledovatel i Proekt. Rabot Ogneupor. Prom. Inst. Ogneupor, Lezkov. Ogneupory, 1945, pp. 114-39.- Extensive data are given on laboratory and commercial scale manufacture of lightweight refractories with the aid of combustible admixtures. A flowsheet is given. B.Z.K.



CA

19

Manufacture and tests of two-layer cups for pouring steel. V. M. Strelets and V. V. Radin. *Ogneupory* 13, No. 10, 467–74 (1948). The body of the cup was made of 40% Chasov Yar clay and 60% grog and the plugs of 50 and 50. The protective graphite layer was made of Chasov Yar clay 40, grog 30, and graphite 30%. Graphite mix was somewhat more moist than that of the body. The protective layer was 15 mm. thick; for special steels, such as Mn, it was 40–45 mm. B. Z. Kamich

B-3

Refractories 5/1949

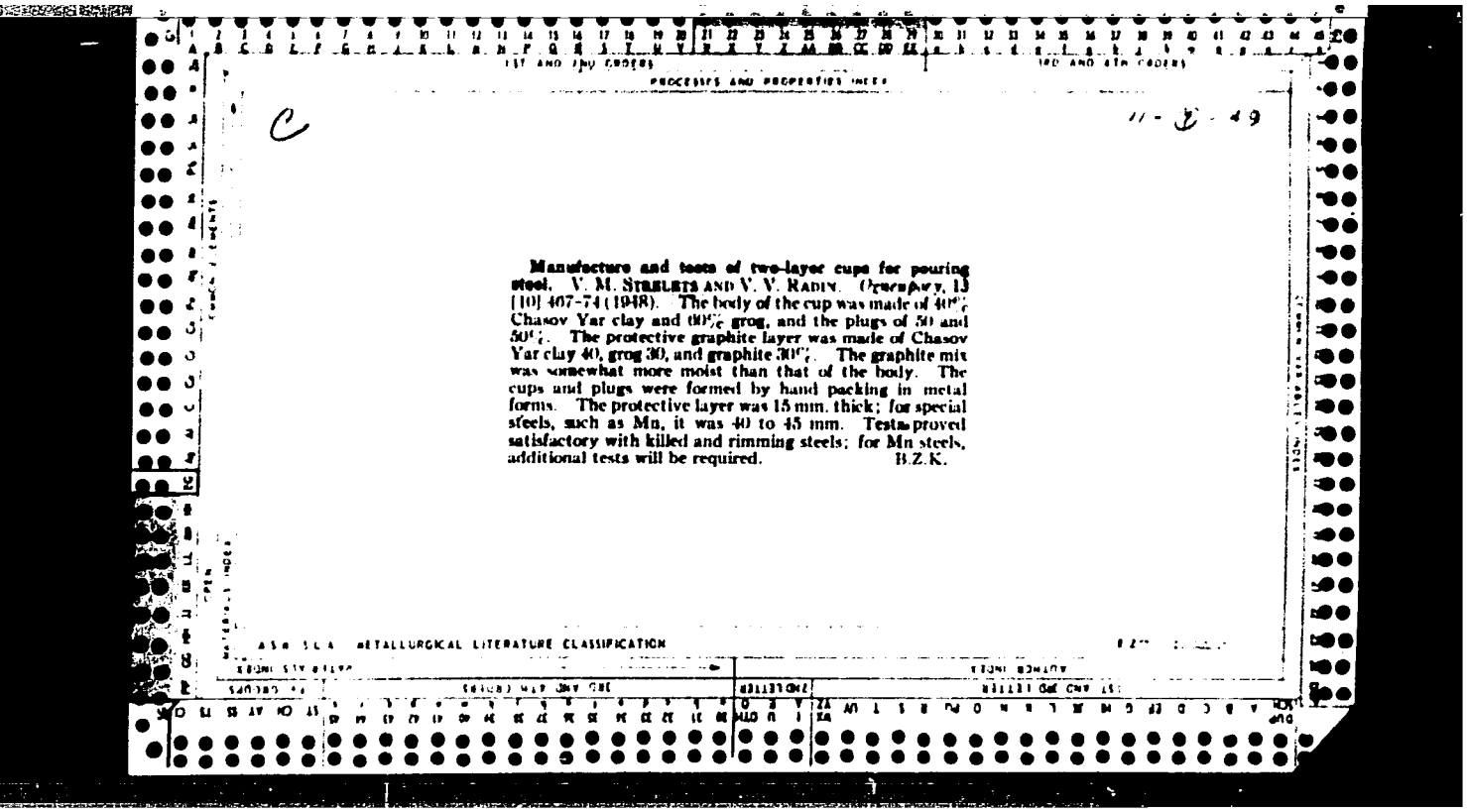
992. On the production of bricks containing a high percentage of grog at the Borovich "Order of the Red Labour Sign Red Ceramics Combine." – V. M. Sibelis (*Ogneupory*, **13**, 243, 1948). Experiments are described in which fire-bricks were produced containing up to 85% grog, first on a laboratory scale and then under industrial conditions. The bond clays used were Lubitinsk (38% $Al_2O_3 + TiO_2$; refractoriness 1,730°–1,750° C.); Okomlya (30% $Al_2O_3 + TiO_2$; refractoriness 1,690°–1,710° C.); and Chasov-Yar (32% $Al_2O_3 + TiO_2$; refractoriness 1,710°–1,730° C.). The grog used was of three types: made from ball clay, from moist pressed briquettes fired at 1,320°–1,350° C., and of the type used in casting-pit refractories. Grading experiments were carried out. For a coarse grading 5–10 mm. grog was mixed in various proportions with grog less than 2 mm. in size: the maximum bulk density (1·74) was attained using coarse : fine ratios of either 50 : 50 or 40 : 60. For the fine grading, using 1–4 mm. and less than 0·5 mm. materials, the maximum bulk density (1·80) was attained with a coarse and fine ratio of 40 : 60. Additional grading tests gave the following results:

Maximum grain size of grog (mm.)	*Grading to give maximum density.* (%)						
	I.	*II.*	*III.*	*IV.*	*V.*	*VI.*	*VII.*
5–10	40*	50	—	—	—	45	—
2·5	—	—	45	—	—	—	—
1–4	—	—	—	40	—	—	—
1–3	—	—	—	—	45	—	50
<2	50*	50	—	—	—	—	—
1·0·5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
< 0·5	—	—	55	60	55	55	—
<0·25	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
Bulk density (g/c.c.)	1·74	1·74	1·85	1·80	1·80	1·82	1·82

over

*Error in the original

The three bond clays in the proportions 5%, 7% and 10%, were then mixed with grog made by wet pressing Lubtinsk clay; the grog, which had a water absorption of 3·4%, had a grading of 40% medium (1-4 mm.) and 60% fine (<0·5 mm.). Test-pieces were made using a moisture content of 5·6% and the dry strength, shrinkage, porosity, bulk density and fired strength were determined. Grog bricks bonded with 10% Chasov-Yar clay had a bulk density of 2·14, porosity 19·8%, and a crushing strength 810 kg/sq. cm. Additional tests were made with this bond clay and other types and gradings of grog, also with the Lubtinsk bond clay and various grog gradings. Some of the results obtained using the Chasov-Yar bond clay with different types of grog are shown graphically; there was a progressive increase in crushing strength and bulk density, and an accompanying decrease in porosity, as briquette grog was replaced by grog from casting-pit refractories, and as this in turn was replaced by ball-clay grog. On the basis of this laboratory work, full-sized bricks were made industrially. It was found that a making pressure of 200–250 kg/sq. cm. was insufficient for bricks of high grog content; a Hoyd press was therefore used. These bricks were fired at 1,410°–1,480° C. The fired bricks had a bulk density of 2·08–2·16, crushing strength 195–329 kg/sq. cm., porosity 18·5–22·4% and after-contraction of 0·1–0·3%. Both squares and arch bricks were made, the proportion of first quality products being 92% and 72% in the two cases; the kiln loss was 0·9% for the squares and 3·3% for the arch bricks. A flow-sheet is given for the production of highly grogged firebricks. The clay passes through a rotary dryer, disintegrator and rotary screen; the grog passes through a jaw crusher, ball mill and rotary screen; after the grog and clays have been proportioned, they are mixed in a tempering mill, and the bricks are then made in a Hoyd press and are fired. (6 figs., 10 tables.)



Manufacture and tests of two-layer cups for pouring steel. V. M. STRELETS AND V. V. RADIN. *Otneupory*, 13 [10] 467–74 (1948). The body of the cup was made of 40% Chasov Yar clay and 60% grog, and the plugs of 50 and 50%. The protective graphite layer was made of Chasov Yar clay 40, grog 30, and graphite 30%. The graphite mix was somewhat more moist than that of the body. The cups and plugs were formed by hand packing in metal forms. The protective layer was 15 mm. thick; for special steels, such as Mn, it was 40 to 45 mm. Tests proved satisfactory with killed and rimming steels; for Mn steels, additional tests will be required. B.Z.K.

S

Refractory Materials

Simplified Method of Determining the Resistance of Refractory Materials to Slag Attack. V. M. Strelets and V. V. Radin. (*Zavodskaya Laboratoriya*, 1950, No. 1, 108-109). [In Russian]. A method is described for determining the resistance to slag attack of various refractory materials. No special apparatus is required. The basis of the method is the measurement of the decrease in volume of the specimen of standard dimensions after immersion in slag. The specimen is 62 mm. in dia. The temperature is raised to 1450° C. at an average rate of 11° C./min. in a Kryptol furnace.—S. K.

STRELETS, V. M.

PA 160T34

USSR/Engineering - Ceramics, Properties of — May 50
Efficiency, Industrial

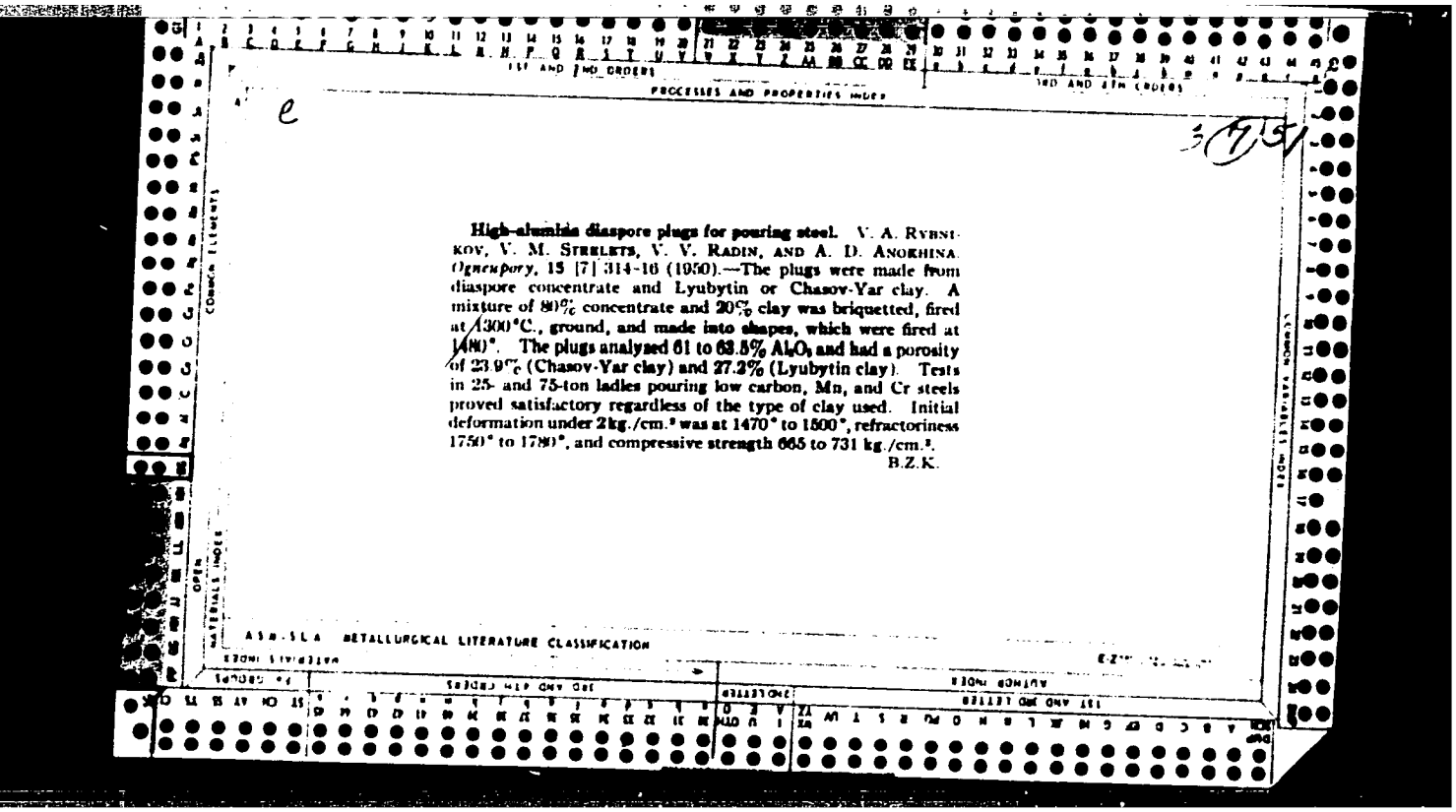
"Accelerated Method for Determining Forming Properties of Chamotte Materials," V. M. Strelets, V. V. Radin, Borovichi "Krasnyy Keramik" Combine, 4½ pp

"Ogneupory" No 5

Describes new instrument constructed by authors for determining density of ceramic mass. Method based on measuring depth reached by conical penetrator forced into sample under certain load. Instrument, of very simple design, registers penetration depth with accuracy up to 0.5 mm.

160T34

Reducing spoilage of fireclay shapes at the Krasnyi Keramik Works. V. M. Strukts (Red Ceramic Works, Borovichi). *Ogneupory* 15, 147-53(1950). B. Z. K.

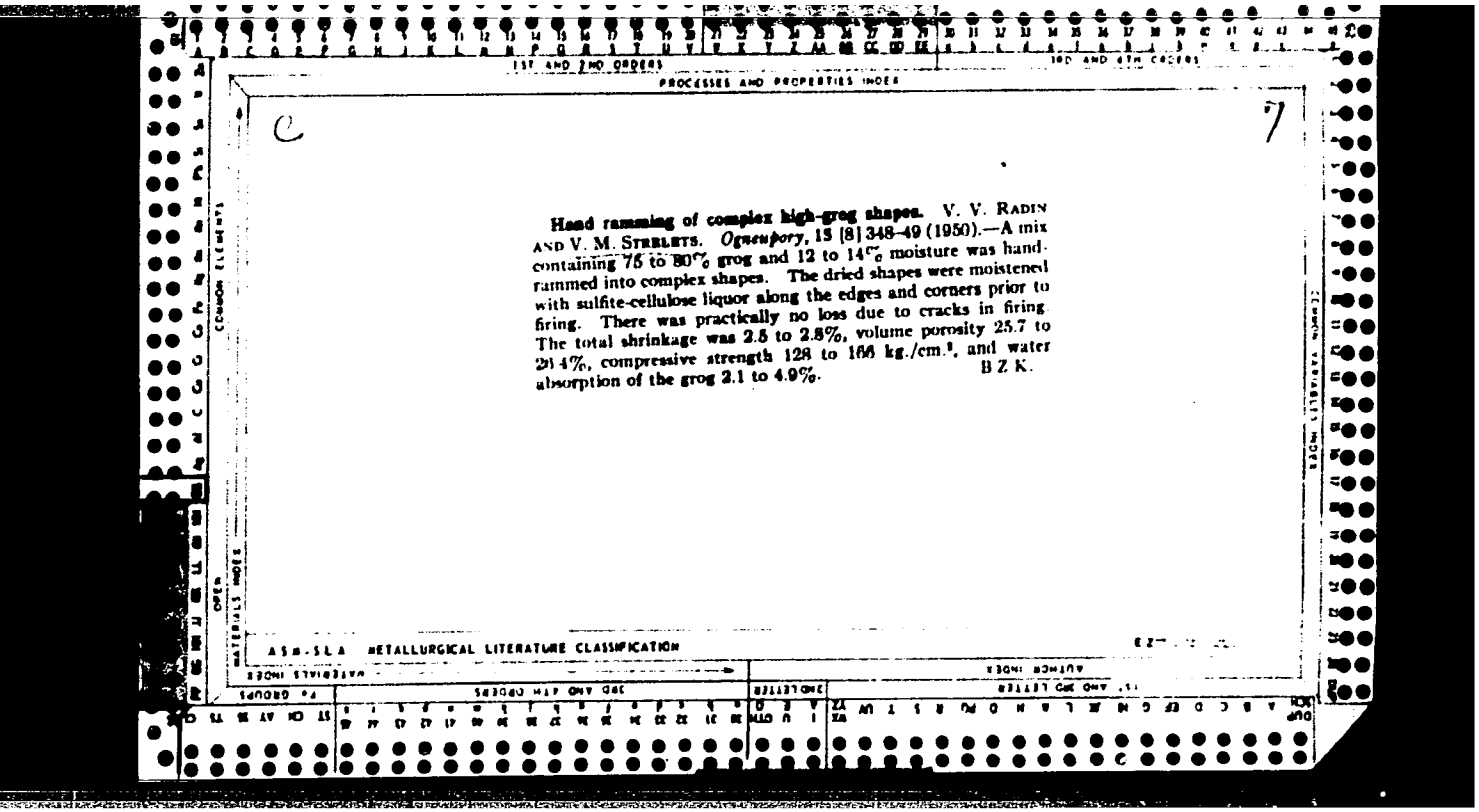


PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

High-alumina diaspore plugs for pouring steel. V. A. Rybnikov, V. M. Streletz, V. V. Radin, and A. D. Anokhina. *Ogneupory*, 15 [7] 314-16 (1950).—The plugs were made from diaspore concentrate and Lyubytin or Chasov-Yar clay. A mixture of 80% concentrate and 20% clay was briquetted, fired at 1300°C., ground, and made into shapes, which were fired at 1480°. The plugs analyzed 61 to 63.5% Al_2O_3 and had a porosity of 23.9% (Chasov-Yar clay) and 27.2% (Lyubytin clay). Tests in 25- and 75-ton ladles pouring low carbon, Mn, and Cr steels proved satisfactory regardless of the type of clay used. Initial deformation under 2 kg./cm.^{2} was at 1470° to 1500°, refractoriness 1750° to 1780°, and compressive strength 665 to 731 kg./cm.^{2}.

B.Z.K.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



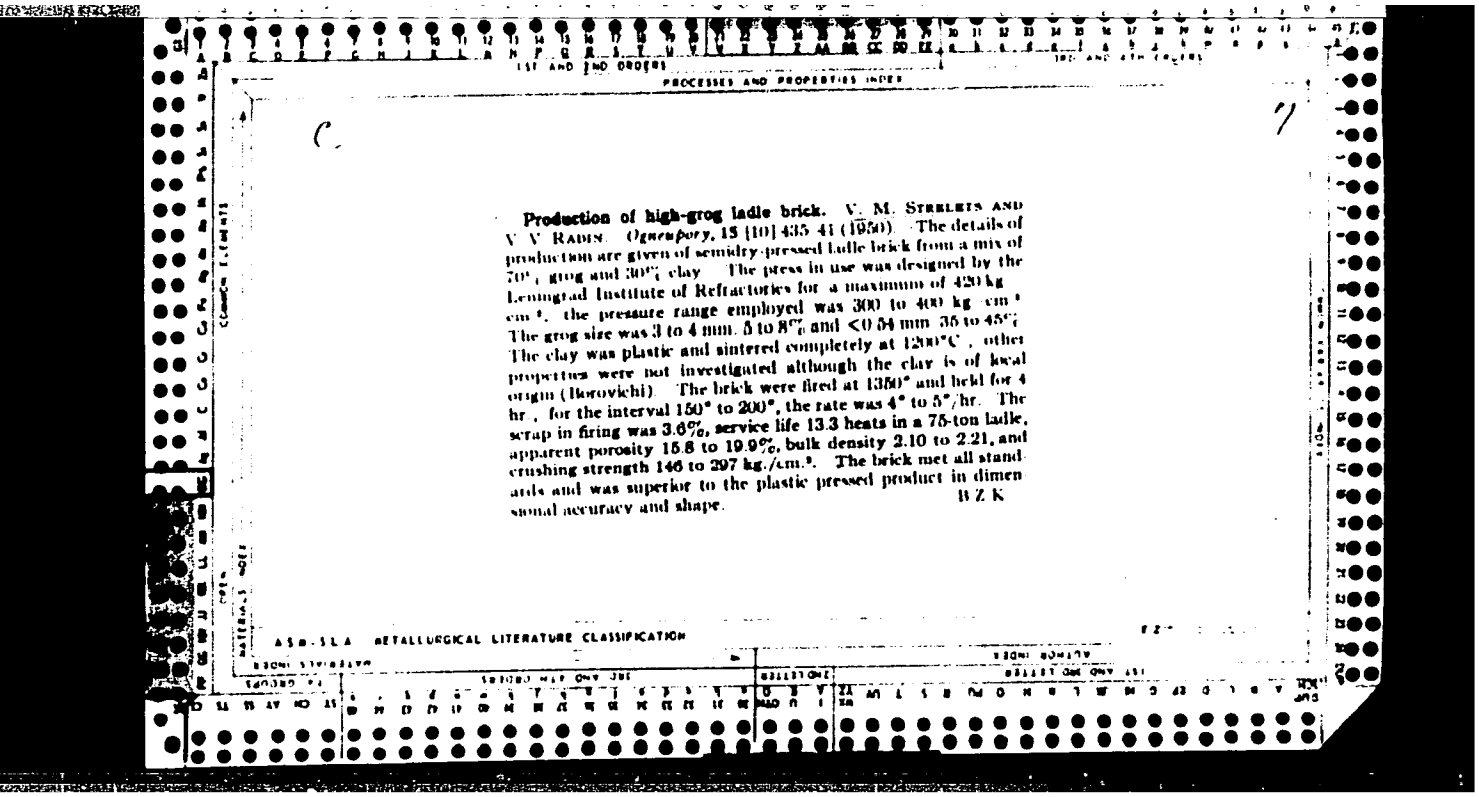
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

C

7

Hand ramming of complex high-grog shapes. V. V. RADIN AND V. M. STERLETS. *Ogneupory*, 15 [8] 348-49 (1950).—A mix containing 75 to 80% grog and 12 to 14% moisture was hand-rammed into complex shapes. The dried shapes were moistened with sulfite-cellulose liquor along the edges and corners prior to firing. There was practically no loss due to cracks in firing. The total shrinkage was 2.5 to 2.8%, volume porosity 25.7 to 29.4%, compressive strength 128 to 166 kg./cm.², and water absorption of the grog 2.1 to 4.9%. B Z K.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

C.

Production of high-grog ladle brick. V. M. Streletsand V. V. Radis. *Ogneupory*, 15 [10] 435–41 (1950). The details of production are given of semidry-pressed ladle brick from a mix of 70% grog and 30% clay. The press in use was designed by the Leningrad Institute of Refractories for a maximum of 420 kg cm^{-2}, the pressure range employed was 300 to 400 kg cm^{-2}. The grog size was 3 to 4 mm. 5 to 8% and <0.04 mm. 35 to 45%. The clay was plastic and sintered completely at 1200°C., other properties were not investigated although the clay is of local origin (Borovichi). The brick were fired at 1350° and held for 4 hr., for the interval 150° to 200°, the rate was 4° to 5°/hr. The scrap in firing was 3.6%, service life 13.3 heats in a 75-ton ladle, apparent porosity 15.8 to 19.9%, bulk density 2.10 to 2.21, and crushing strength 146 to 297 kg./cm.^{2}. The brick met all standards and was superior to the plastic pressed product in dimensional accuracy and shape. B Z K

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

USSR/Engineering - Ceramic Materials Jan 50
Ceramics

"Simplified Method for Determining the Resistance to Slag Penetration of Ceramic Materials," V. M. Strelets, V. V. Radin, Borovichi "Krasnyy Keramik" Combine, 2 pp

"Zavod Lab" Vol XVI, No 1

Suggests using electric kryptol furnace, usually available in every plant laboratory. Evaluates test results by measuring decrease in volume of a sample as to its initial volume. Method is sufficiently accurate.

159T17

STRELETS, V. M.

183T58

USSR/Engineering - Refractories, Technology — Jun 51

"Manufacture of High-Alumina Products on a Base of Diaspore Concentrate," V. M. Strelets, Cand Tech Sci V. V. Radin, Engr Borovichi Combine "Krasnyy Keramik" (Red Ceramist)

"Ogneupory" No 6, pp 243-248

Describes exptl work to develop tech process for making checker bricks for regenerators of open-hearth furnaces from multi-chamotte materials with diaspore conc added. Method also developed for manufg high-alumina products with 50% aluminium

LC — 183T58

USSR/Engineering - Refractories, Technology (Contd) — Jun 51

oxide by stiffmud process. Lab expts proved possibility of manufg products with high physicomech properties using dry-press molding method.

LC — 183T58

C. 4.

19

High alumina shapes with diaspore concentrate V. M. Strelets and V. V. Radin *Ogneupory* 16, 213-8 (1951). Semidry-pressed checker brick suitable for regenerators were made from a mix of clay 61.2, grog 27.1, and diaspore concentrate 9.7%, fired at 1380°. Crushing strength was 316 kg./sq. cm., bulk wt. 2.13 g./cc., apparent porosity 20.2%, refractoriness cones 173–5, initial deformation under 2 kg./sq. cm. at 1410°, Al_2O_3 + TiO_2 42%. Shapes contg. 30% Al_2O_3 + TiO_2 were made on lab. and semicom. scales by plastic molding. The semicom. mix contained clay 44.5–45.0, diaspore concentrate 11.0–12.3, and diaspore grog 42.7–44.5%. The grog was made by calcining 70% concentrate and 30% clay at 1320° and grinding to 60% finer than 0.54 mm. Shapes were fired at 1420° and held for 20 hrs. Crushing strength was 308–477 kg./sq. cm., apparent porosity 24.2–25.8%, refractoriness above 1750°, and Al_2O_3 + TiO_2 50.13–51.48%. Shapes having 50.55% Al_2O_3 + TiO_2 were also made on a lab. scale by semidry-pressing by using mixes of (1) 60% diaspore grog and 40% clay and (2) 30% diaspore grog (all coarser than 0.84 mm.) and 70% fine-grain bond (over 80% finer than 0.088 mm.) obtained by grinding 70% concentrate with 30% clay. The grog in mix (1) was calcined at 1350 and 1500° and water absorption was 19.2 and 11.8% resp.; grog in mix (2) was calcined at 1320 and 1580° and water absorption was 16.1 and 13.0%, resp. Shapes were pressed under 200 and 400 kg./sq. cm. and fired at 1450–1700° and at 1420–1440° (held for 18 hrs. and over). Shapes made from mix (2) with grog calcined at 1320° and pressure of 200 kg./sq. cm. and fired at 1440° (held for 20 hrs.) had the following characteristics: Al_2O_3 55.21; total shrinkage 2.2%; bulk wt. 2.12 g./cc., apparent porosity 26.1%, crushing strength 741 kg./sq. cm., and initial softening at 1490°.

B. Z. Kamich

STRELETS, V.M.; KAMINSKIY, V.K.; BELOBRAGIN, N.Z.

The production of semiacid shaped refractories for coke ovens by semidry pressing on friction presses. Ogneupory 21 no.4:152-157 '56. (MLRA 9:8)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut ogneuporov (for Strelets); 2. Krasnogorovskiy ogneupornyy zavod imeni Lenina (for Kaminskiy, Belobragin). (Refractory materials)

STRELETS, V.M.; KARAULOV, A.G.; ZOZULYA, I.S.

Refractory nozzles for continuous pouring of killed carbon steel.
Ogneupory 22 no.11:483-492 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut ogneuporov (for Strelets, Karaulov).
2. Konstantinovskiy zavod ogneupornykh izdeliy (for Zozulya).
(Refractory materials) (Smelting furnaces)

STRELETS V. M.

15(1) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/1768

Ogneupory dlya chernoy metallurgii; sbornik statey (Refractories in Ferrous Metallurgy; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1958. Errata slip inserted. 4,000 copies printed.

Ed.: D. I. Gavrish, Engineer; Ed. of Publishing House: I. P. Kiryanov; Tech. Ed.: A. I. Karasev.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers and technicians working in ferrous metallurgy.

COVERAGE: The book consists of 20 articles on the development and use of refractories in the Soviet metallurgical industry. D. I. Gavrish, in the first paper, presents the prospects for development and research projects for the period 1959-1965. He emphasizes development of refractory plants in the eastern part of the USSR. In general the articles deal with recent developments in basic and acidic refractories for blast and open hearth furnaces, and for the lining of ladles and special equipment used in continuous casting and in vacuum treatment of steel. A. S. Berezhnoy discusses the technology of manufacturing magnesite and forsterite refractories which frequently replace Dinas brick and fire clay. Several authors state that good results were obtained with

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periclase-spinell brick and with bricks made of magnesium and chromite compounds. The application of new refractories, insulating materials, high-temperature mortars, binding media, and cements, combined with advanced techniques in lining furnaces, are said to have more than doubled the time intervals between relining and overhauling furnaces. O. M. Margulis and A. O. Karaulov discuss the use of "tagged atoms" to determine the degree of contamination of steel by refractory-lining particles. N. S. Lesnyak describes the production of refractories by the semidry pressing method employed at the Nizhne-Tagil' plant, and I. S. Kayunarski and V. D. Tsigler cover the use of lightweight Dinas bricks in industrial furnaces. The last paper written by A. P. Makarychev compares and evaluates the physical properties and service life of fire-clay bricks, forsterite bricks, Dinas bricks and bricks with high alumina content. Graphs, diagrams, and photographs accompany the papers. For references, see Table of Contents.

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Refractories in Ferrous Metallurgy (Cont.) SOV/1768

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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GO/mal
7-27-59

(10)

SOV/131-59-12-6/15

15(2)
AUTHORS: Kuz'mina, L. ..., Pivak, M. V., Strelets, V. M.

TITLE: Application and Variation of Phase Composition of the Stopper Bushing of Casting Ladles in Continuous Steel Casting

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 19.., Nr 12, pp 560-566 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the "Kr... ...rnovo" Works stopper bushings were tested consisting of 3...% quartz-kaolin of the Prosyanaya Kombinat, of fire cl... the Borovichi Kombinat of Refractories, of fire clay-kaolin of the UNIIO test plant and those with a high alumina content of the Podol'sk Works of Refractories. The stopper bushings consisting of quartz-kaolin were produced by means of the plastic and all remaining ones by means of the semi-dry method. The physical and chemical properties of stopper bushings are listed in table 1, their wear may be seen from table 2. In figures 1 and 2 the fire clay-kaolin- and the quartz-kaolin bushings are shown according to their use. The chemical composition of stopper bushings prior and after their application is indicated in table 3. The microstructure of quartz-kaolin bushings and those with a high alumina content is given in figures 3 and 4 according to their application. In conclusion the authors state that the wear of stopper bushings is brought

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Application and Variation of Phase Composition of the Stopper Bushing of Casting Ladles in Continuous Steel Casting

about mainly by the action of the slag and of the molten metal. The greatest stability is found with bushings of high alumina content. It is considered interesting to investigate the possibility of prolonging life of fire clay lining of the casting ladle and stoppers by the addition of grog. The possibility of using covers for casting ladles should be investigated in order to be able to cast with a minimum slag cover. There are 4 figures, 3 tables, and 9 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Refractories)

15(2) S/131/60/000/01/009/017
B015/B001

AUTHORS: Strelets, V. M., Pitak, N. V.

TITLE: Experiments on the Use of Sleeve Bricks for Continuous Steel Casting

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1960, Nr 1, pp 30 - 32 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this paper, the authors describe experiments with sleeve bricks with different sleeves (Fig 1). N. P. Mayorov, N. S. Agazor'yants, A. V. Khribkov, A. M. Makushin, L.B.Shenderov, V. G. Barsukov, and Z. D. Abuladze participated in the experiments. Table 1 shows the chemical composition of the sleeve bricks and the sleeves. The casting conditions of steel and the wear of the sleeve bricks in a plant for continuous steel casting are given in table 2. Figure 2 shows a biceramic sleeve brick with a layer of high alumina content after use. In conclusion, the authors mention that unburnt sleeve bricks with a magnesite layer show a higher wear resistance than those with a clay-graphite layer. Sleeves of highly refractory materials showed the highest durability. There are 2 figures and 2 tables.

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S/131/60/000/04/05/015
B015/B008

18.4000 15.2200

AUTHORS: Strelets, V.M., Pitak, N.V.

TITLE: Increasing the Stability of Stoppers of 140 t Steel-casting Ladles

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1960, No. 4, pp. 171-175

TEXT: In the paper under review the authors describe the function of the chamotte pipes SP-8-2, SP-8-4 and the chamotte stoppers SP-13-1 of the Zaporozhskiy ogneupornyy zavod (Zaporozh'ye Works for Refractories), the quartz-kaolin pipes SP-8 of the Prosyanovskiy kaolinovyy kombinat (Prosyanaya Kaolin Kombinat), magnesite sleeve bricks of the Chasov-Yarskiy kombinat ogneupornykh izdeliy (Chasov-Yar Kombinat for Refractories) and sleeve bricks of the Konstantinovskiy ogneupornyy zavod "Krasnyy Oktyabr'" (Konstantinovka Works for Refractories "Krasnyy Oktyabr'"). I.I. Druzhinin, Yu.Z. Babaskin, and A.N. Slin'ko participated in the experiments. The physicochemical properties of the materials used are mentioned in table 1. The pipes are corroded most by slag (Fig. 1). Examples of the wear of the pipe seams and the sleeve bricks are shown in Figs. 2 and 3 and the varied insulation of the stopper rods in Fig. 4. Mortar of varied composition was tested in the experiments (Table 2) in order to

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Increasing the Stability of Stoppers of 140 t Steel-casting Ladles

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eliminate the corrosion of the pipe seams. The authors in conclusion underline that the amount of slag in the ladle constitutes one of the main factors for the corrosion of the stopper pipes. The tearing-off of the spherical part of the stopper, caused by the formation of a crust between sleeve brick and stopper, can be eliminated by a graphite covering. The corrosion of the pipe seams may be reduced by using quality mortar for the insulation of the stoppers. A highly aluminous coating of the stopper pipes eliminates their wear. There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 9 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Refractories)

Card 2/2

Compound Pouring Ladle Nozzle Lining for the Casting of Rimmed Steel in Installations for Continuous Steel Casting

S/131/60/000/008/001/003
B021/B058

Yar clay 4 1 (Ch1) were used for the production of highly aluminous inserts. Zirconium inserts were produced from finely ground zirconium with a ZrO_2 content of 69%. Chamotte pouring ladle nozzle linings were produced at the Experimental Plant of the Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Refractories from a mass containing 40% chamotte from Chasov Yar clay 4 1 (Ch1), 40% Chasov Yar clay 4 1(Ch1) and 20% foundry coke. The highly aluminous and magnesite inserts, as well as chamotte pouring ladle nozzle linings were pressed in the "Tagilets" friction press. A press mold (Fig. 1) was used at the Chasov Yar Kombinat. A total view of the two parts of the compound pouring ladle nozzle lining is shown in Fig. 2. The inserts and linings were fired in periodic furnaces. The firing curves are shown in Fig. 3 and the properties of the fired products are tabulated. The compound linings were tested at the Stalinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (Stalino Metallurgical Plant) and the zavod "Krasnoye Sormovo" ("Krasnoye Sormovo" Plant) during the casting of rimmed steel. The experiments were conducted by collaborators of the Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Refractories, the Ukrniimetallov (Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy

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Compound Pouring Ladle Nozzle Lining for the Casting of Rimmed Steel in Installations for Continuous Steel Casting

S/131/60/000/008/001/003
B021/B058

institut metallov - Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Metals), the TsNIIChM (Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii - Central Scientific Research Institute of Ferrous Metallurgy), the Stalino Metallurgical Plant and the "Krasnoye Sormovo" Plant. Fig. 4 shows highly aluminous inserts after their use in 50 t pouring ladles. They were tested at the "Krasnoye Sormovo" Plant with apertures of 30 mm diameter. The aperture of the insert was washed out by 1-2 mm in diameter when casting rimmed steel of type 3кп (3kp). The wear amounts to 4-6 mm when casting weld steel of type Св 08А (Sv08A), which is explained by its higher content of iron oxides. The authors state in conclusion that the production technology of compound nozzle linings was elaborated for continuous rimmed-steel casting. The compound lining consists of a porous chamotte pouring ladle nozzle as a carrying part, and a highly aluminous magnesite- or zirconium insert as working part. The highly aluminous inserts showed the best wear resistance during tests. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 5 references: 1 Soviet, 2 British, and 2 US.

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Compound Pouring Ladle Nozzle Lining for the Casting of Rimmed Steel in Installations for Continuous Steel Casting

S/131/60/000/008/001/003
B021/B058

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov (Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute of Refractories)

Card 4/4

STRELETS, V.M.; PITAK, N.V.

Service characteristics of stoppers during the continuous pouring of steel. Ogneupory 25 no.2:64-69 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov.
(Refractory materials) (Steel--Metallurgy)

STRELETS, V.M., PITAK, N.V.

Increasing the strength of stoppers of 140-ton steel-pouring ladles. Ogneupory 25 no.4:171-175 '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov.
(Steelworks--Equipment and supplies)
(Refractory materials)

KUKOLOV, G.V.; STRELETS, V.M.; PITAK, N.V.; AMERIKOVA, T.A.

Sectional nozzles for the continuous pouring boiling steel. Ogneupory 25 no.8:352-356 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov.
(Steel--Metallurgy)

STRELETS V.M.

2

S/137/62/000/001/014/237
A060/A101

AUTHORS: Glazkov, P. G., Sladkoshteyev, V. T., Telesov, S. A., Ofengenden, A. M., Strelets, V. M., Murzov, K. P.

TITLE: Study of the operation of a multi-jet casting unit for continuous pouring of steel

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 1, 1962, 62, abstract 1V392 ("Sb. tr. Ukr. n.-i. in-t metallov", 1961, no. 7, 133-142)

TEXT: On the basis of temperature measurements of steel in the furnace, in the ladle of 140-ton capacity, and also in a 2-stopper intermediate casting unit, and in the jets from the ladle and the casting unit, the heat losses of molten steel in the process of tapping and founding were determined. It was established that the first 18 - 20 tons of steel proceeding from the ladle and the casting unit have a relatively low temperature, which then increases and remains stable practically to the end of the founding. Taking into account that the low temperature of the first portions of the metal is the result of heat losses expended upon the heating up of the lining of the ladle and the casting unit and leads to a rapid obstruction of the channels of the steel-pouring

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S/137/62/000/001/014/237
A060/A101

Study of the operation of a multi-jet ...

nozzles, it is recommended to heat up the working layer of the lining up to 1,300 - 1,400°C. It is indicated that the raising of the lining temperature of the casting-unit lining between the limits 1,000 - 1,350°C reduces the steel temperature drop by 8 - 10°C per 100°C lining temperature increase. It is pointed out that the total obstruction of the nozzle channels is eliminated at the temperature of molten rimmed and killed (medium-carbon) steel in the furnace before tapping and in the casting unit (after pouring 3-6 tons), equal to 1,625 - 1,650 and 1,530 - 1,550°C respectively. Testing was carried out upon the composite nozzles of fireclay with zirconium, high-alumina, and magnezite bushings, and also upon biceramic ones with argillo-graphite and high-alumina working layer. It was established that in the course of pouring rimmed steel the lowest channel erosion and the most stable metal flow is ensured by high-alumina and zirconium bushings. In pouring killed steel it was established that the method of reducing the steel with Al has an effect upon the nature of steel action upon the nozzle material. In pouring steel reduced with Al during tapping the heat, the nozzle channel becomes stopped up in the course of pouring and requires repeated burning out with O_2. However, also in that case the best result is obtained with a zirconium bushing. In reducing killed steel with Al the most stable flow of metal in the jet from the casting unit was demonstrated

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Study of the operation of a multi-jet ... S/137/62/000/001/014/237
A060/A101

by zirconium and [illegible]-alumina bushings. Computational formulas are given for determining the [illegible] diameter of the nozzle in the casting unit, which ensures a given flow of rimmed or killed steel.

I. Granat

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 3/3

S/131/62/000/006/002/002
B117/B101

AUTHORS: Strelets, V. M., Pitak, N. V., Kulik, A. I., Logachev, M. S.

TITLE: Laboratory investigations of the technology of zircon products

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, no. 6, 1962, 283-288

TEXT: The influence of the following factors on the physico-chemical properties of zircon products was studied: grain composition, molding pressure, burning temperature, admixtures of clay, raw zircon concentrate (ЦМТУ 2002-47 (TsMTU 2002-47)), and raw non-ferrous zircon (ЦМТУ 4469-54 (TsMTU 4469-54)), the object being to establish optimum masses and working standards for the production of proportioning ladles for use in continuous steel-casting foundries. The lowest apparent porosity and the highest weight by volume were determined after drying (at 120°C) of samples made up of 1.5-0.5 mm grains (50%) and of < 0.088 mm grains (50%), and after burning (at 1550°C for 2 hrs) of samples made up of 1.5-0.5 mm grains (30%) and of < 0.088 mm grains (70%). A pressure of 500 kg/cm^2 was found sufficient for the production of dosing cups, as an increase in

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GLAZKOV, P.G., inzh.; GRIGOR'YEV, F.N., inzh.; MURZOV, K.P., inzh.; SLAVKOVSKIY, V.T., inzh.; Prinimali uchastiye: MALAKHA, A.V.; POKRASS, L.M.; DRUZHININ, I.I.; OSIPOV, V.G.; KONDRATYUK, A.M.; POLYAKOV, I.V.; GORDIYENKO, M.S.; PAVLOV, M.T.; KOPYTIN, A.V.; PARASHCHENKO, R.A.; POTANIN, R.V.; AKHTYRSKIY, V.I.; BRUK, S.M.; YEVTUSHENKO, V.V.; LEYTES, A.V.; STRELETS, V.M.

Continuous casting of 140-ton steel heats with four-channel equipment. Stal' 22 no. 6:501-504 Je '62. (MIRA 16:7)

STRELETS, V.M.; PITAK, N.V.; KULIK, A.I.; LOGACHEV, M.S.; Prinimala uchastiye VYSOTSKAYA-KVITKO, T.M.

Service of zircon nozzles in the continuous casting of steel. Ogneupory 28 no.4:163-165 '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ogneuporov (for Strelets, Pitak). 2. Chasov-Yarskiy kombinat ogneupornykh izdeliy (for Kulik, Logachev).

STRELETS, Vladimir Trofimovich

STRELETS, Vladimir Trofimovich; DUBROVSKIY, V.A., redaktor; PETRUSHKO, Ye.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[D-15 wind motor] Vetrodvigatel' D-15. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz lit-ry, 1955. 83 p. (MLRA 8:6)
(Wind mills)

AGEYEV, P.Ya.; ALABYSHEV, A.F.; BAYMAKOV, Yu.V.; BELYAYEV, A.I.; BATASHEV, K.P.; BUGAREV, L.A.; VASIL'YEV, Z.V.; GUPALO, I.P.; GUS'KOV, V.M.; ZHURIN, A.I.; VETYUKOV, M.M.; KOSTYUKOV, A.A.; LOZHKIN, L.N.; OL'KHOV, N.P.; OSIPOVA, T.V.; PERTSEV, I.I.; RUMYANTSEV, M.V.; STRELETS, Ye.L.; FIRSANOVA, L.A.; CHUPRAKOV, V.Ya.

Georgii Alekseevich Abramov. TSvet.met. 27 no.2:72-73 Mr-Ap '54. (MLRA 10:10)
(Abramov, Georgii Alekseevich, 1906-1953)

STRELETS, YU.

Calculating Machines

Efficient utilization of adding machines, Den i Kred, 11, No. 2, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress May 1952 UNCLASSIFIED

STRELETSKA[illegible] L. [illegible].

STRELETSKA, L. [illegible] - "Ireland (Irish Republic). Economic Geography Features." Sub 11 Nov 52, Inst of Geography, Acad Sci USSR. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Geographical Sciences).

SO: Vechernaya Moskva January-December 1952

STRELETSKAYA, L. N.

STRELETSKAYA, L.N.

[Republic of Ireland; characteristics of its economic geography] Irlandskaia respublika; ekonomiko-geograficheskaia kharakteristika. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo geogr. lit-ry, 1953. 260 p. (MLRA 6:12)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut geografii.
(Ireland)

15-57-10-14242

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 10, p 140 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Streletskaya, L. N.

TITLE: The Coal Industry of Pennsylvania (Ugol'naya promyshlennost' Pensil'vanii)

PERIODICAL: Tr. In-ta geogr. AN SSSR, 1956, Nr 70, pp 149-168

ABSTRACT: The coal reserves of the U. S. A. are calculated to be 2400 billion tons (1950). Production is illustrated by the data in the Table (see Table). The decreased production of coal reflects principally the decrease in anthracite production in the country. The chief production of high-quality coking coals comes from the Pittsburg series, and the main center of coal production (85 percent) is the Pittsburg region. The principal metallurgical plants are located there. The center of coal production for the entire Appalachian basin is moving gradually to the south (a shift of 219 km for

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The Coal Industry of Pennsylvania

the period from 1869 to 1933). This shift is not to be explained by exhaustion of the deposits but by the rapacious methods of exploitation (over 40 percent loss of the resources). Production has been chiefly by underground methods. Only in recent years have coal-stripping methods appeared. The output from the Pennsylvanian mines is lower than in other states of the U. S. A. Beneficiation preserves only one-fifth of the extracted coal. The value of the by-product industry in Pennsylvania is lower than in other states. Along with new coking plants, a large number of old plants are still maintained, without recovery of the secondary products. The largest anthracite deposits in the world are found in the eastern part of this region (reserves of eight billion tons in an area of 1 250 km^2). They occur in four independent basins (northern, middle-eastern, middle western, and southern). The largest amount of anthracite is taken from the northern basin. The anthracite industry in the U. S. A. is experiencing a crisis because of the decreased demand for anthracite. Production has been sharply curtailed, and 89 percent of the anthracite is mined for export. The

The Coal Industry of Pennsylvania 15-57-10-14242

mechanized methods of extraction and of transport have become obsolete.

Year	Production	
	Tons (in millions)	ration to 1918, percent
1918	612	100
1929	550	90
1950	505	82
1953	443	72
1954	378	62
1955	449	73

Card 3/3

Ye. G. Martynov

STRELETSKAYA, Larisa Nikolayevna; ZHIBITSKAYA, E.D., otv. red.; SHAPOSHNIKOV, A.D., red.; SHAPOVALOVA, N.S., mladshiy red.; GOLITSYN, A.V., red. kart; KOSHELEVA, S.M., tekhn. red.

[Belgium; economic and geographical characteristics]Bel'giia; ekonomiko-geograficheskaia kharakteristika. Moskva, Geografgiz, 1962. 237 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(Belgium--Economic geography)

[illegible], D.N.; SHALYAN, M.Kh., retsenzent; STRELNITSKAYA, L.P., inzh., red.

[Linkages; kinematic study and synthesis] Rychazhnye mekhanizmy; kinematicheskoe issledovanie i sintez. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1964. 177 p. (MIRA 17:8)

KUKHMYY, A.A.; ALEKSANDROV, M.P., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent; STRELETSKAYA, L.I., inzh., red.

[Throwing machines] Metatel'nye mashiny. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1964. 195 p. (MIRA 17:10)

STRELETSKIY, D. N. Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) " Study of the basic indicators of the net cost of manufacturing steel bridges." Mos,1957. 14 pp. (Min of Higher Education USSR. Mos Motor Vehicle and Road Inst.) 120 copies.
(KL, 9-58, 106)

STRELETSKIY, D.N.; APTERMAN, I.Z.

Effectiveness of production-line finishing of details at metal part plants. Prom.stroi. 39 no.8:45-48 '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Rolling (Metalwork))

BOGOSLOVSKIY, A.N., inzh.; BORISOV, A.V., inzh.; STRELETSKIY, D.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Analysis of labor required in the mechanized assembly of a "250" mill. Mont. i spets. rab. v stroi. 24 no.7:10-12 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Normativno-issledovatel'skaya stantsiya No.5 i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'noy promyshlennosti Ministerstva stroitel'stva RSFSR.
(Cherepovets--Rolling mills)

STRELETSKIY, D.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; MALININA, N.G., inzh.

"Economics of steel elements" by IA. M. Likhtarnikov. Reviewed by D.N.Streletskii, N.G.Malinina. Prom. stroi. 40 [i.e. 41.] no.3:55-56 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:3)

(Steel, Structural)

STRELETSKIY, N.S., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; STRELETSKIY, D.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; TAKHTAMYSHEV, A.G., inzh., nauchn. red.; OSIPOVA, E.M., red.

[Materials for the course on metal elements] Materialy k kursu metallicheskikh konstruktsii. Moskva, Stroiizdat. No.4. 1964. 359 p. (MIRA 17:11)

44-1-558

TRANSLATION FROM: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Matematika, 1957, Nr 1, p. 90 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Streletskiy, E. V.

TITLE: Chains of Convergence Tests for Series with Positive Terms (Tsep' priznakov skhodimosti dlya ryadov s polozhitel'nymi chlenami)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Grodnensk. ped. in-ta, 1955, Nr 1, pp. 67-69

ABSTRACT: A method is given for construction of a chain of convergence tests for series with positive terms, using the convergence test of Kummer and the theorem of Dini. Every subsequent test in a chain appears to be stronger than the previous one in the question of convergence of the series; that is, if the Kummer test shows that the series is convergent, the next test in the chain gives a still more positive answer. However, these statements cannot be reversed, as is demonstrated by some examples.

I. V. Matveyev.

Card 1/1

BESKIN N.M. (Moskva); KOTOK, A.A. (Grodno); STRELETSKIY, E.V. (Grodno); ELISH, G.M. (Baku); KAGAN, L.S. (Baku); [redacted], Ia.I. (Ufa).

"Geometry textbook" by N.N. Nikitin, A.I. Fetisov. Reviewed by N.M. Beskin and others. Mat. v shkole no.4:57-69 S-O '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Geometry)
(Nikitin, N.N.) (Fetisov, A.I.)

STRELETSKIY, E.V. (Grodno)

Problems on the topic "Solution of rectangular triangles."
Mat. v shkole no.3:94-95 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(Triangle)

[illegible] Cand Tech Sci

Dissertation: "Lattice Combined Systems of Bridges."

10/12/50

Military Engineering Red Banner Academy imeni V.V.Kuybyshev

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

STRELETSKIY, N.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; IL'YASEVICH, S.A., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; KOVALIKHINA, N.F., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Combined lattice construction of bridges] Reshetchatye kombinirovannye sistemy mostov. Moskva, Izd-vo dorozhno-tekhnicheskoi litry, 1953. 219 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 7:10)
(Bridges, Iron and steel)

SOV/124-58-3-3386

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 3, p 117 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Lyalin, N. B., Streletskiy, N. N.

TITLE: Principles of Bridge Design Based on Limiting-state Considerations (Osnovy rascheta mostov po predel'nym sostoyaniyam)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta zh.-d. str-va i proyektirovaniya, 1955, Nr 16, pp 5-85

ABSTRACT: A presentation of design principles which rely upon limiting-state considerations and constitute the basis of a project for new standards for design of railroad bridges and pipe lines. Critiques and discussion materials are presented. General definitions and characteristics of limiting states are formulated. A limiting state Nr I designates conditions when deformations appearing in a structure make its further use impossible; deformations the appearance of which creates difficulties in normal operation of a structure are designated as limiting states II and III. Classifications of loads are examined and prospects for their increase are outlined. Uniformity criteria and indices of operating conditions are investigated. Proposed computational techniques are substantiated by

Card 1/2

Principles of Bridge Design (cont.)

considerations of the first limiting state. At this point one should stress the conditional character of the theory on "stability-of-shape analysis" in the light of modern concepts on behavior of compressed structural members. The problem of endurance analysis, an extremely important aspect of bridge building is examined in detail. Objections are raised against the theory of methods of computing the upsetting moment of bridge structures as outlined by the authors in the section on "analysis of position stability in accordance with the first limiting state"; the selection of the center of gravity of a section under investigation as the center of moments is not justified, and the computation of the restraining moment does not tie in with general computation procedures in accordance with limiting states. It would be more appropriate if sag testing described in the section "Analysis in accordance with the second limiting state," were performed under calculated rather than under standardized loads. Prospects for development of bridge-design methods based on limiting-state considerations are discussed, and an outline of necessary investigations is presented. The authors emphasize the progressiveness of the new standards and the important economic implications connected with their adoption.

A. A. Pikovskiy

Card 2/2

Streletskii, N.

Standardization of steel construction in the USSR; report at the 3d Conference of Scientific and Technological Workers in the Field of Steel Construction, held in Prague September 27-30, 1955. Tr. from the Russian. p. 127. INZENYRSKE STAVBY. (Ministerstvo stavebnictvi) Praha. Vol. 4, no. 3, Mar. 1956.

Source: EEAL LC Vol. 5, No. 10 Oct. 1956

KHLEBNIKOV, Ye.L. professor; ANDREYEV, O.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BEGAM, L.G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; BERG, O.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; GAMAYUNOV, A.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; DUCHINSKIY, B.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KAZEY, I.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; DESOKHIN, B.F., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; LUGA, A.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; LYALIN, N.B., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MEL'NIKOV, Yu.L., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; POL'YEVKO, V.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PROKOPOVICH, I. G., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; STRELETSKIY, N.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; TYULENEV, Ye.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KHROMETS, Yu.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SHELESTENKO, L.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SHPIRO, G.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk: YAROSHENKO, V.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ZELEVICH, P.M., inzhener; CHEGODAYEV, N.N.; BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Technical specifications for designing bridges and pipes for railroads of a normal gauge (TUPM-56) Effective July 1, 1957 by order of Ministry of Means of Communication and the Ministry of Transportation Construction, September 15, 1956] Tekhnicheskie usloviia proektirovaniia mostov i trub na zheleznykh dorogakh normal'noi kolei (TUPM-56). Vvedeny v kachestve vremennykh s 1 iiulia 1957 g. prikazom Ministerstva putei soobshcheniia i Ministerstva transportnogo stroitel'stva of 15 sentiabria 1956 g. No.250/TsZ/213. Moskva, Gos.transp.zhel-dor.izd-vo, 1957. 221 p. (MLRA 10:5)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.). Ministerstvo putey soobshcheniya. (Railroad bridges--Design)

STRELECKII, N.

"Problem of variability of parameters of carrying capacity in structures"

Aplikace Matematiky. Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 4, no. 2, 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 7, July 59, Unclas

STRELETSKIY, N.N., kand.tekh.nauk

Using precast reinforced concrete in steel reinforced-concrete span structures. Transp.stroi. 10 no.6:48-51 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

(Reinforced concrete)
(Bridges, Iron and steel)

STRELETSKIY, N.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

New recommendations for designing combined span structures. Transp. stroi. 10 no.10:45-49 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Bridges--Design)

STRELETSKIY, N.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Performance and stability analysis of combined bridge girders. Trudy TSNIIS no.37:222-270 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Girders--Testing) (Railroad bridges)

STELLTSKIY, K. ., kand.tekhn.nauk

Strength of prestressed steel beams. Prom. stroi. 39 no. 2:33-38 '61. (MIRA 14:2)

(Steel, Structural) (Girders)

STRELETSKIY, Nikolay Nikolayevich; KHAZAN, I.A., inzh., retsenzent; LYALIN, N.B., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.

[Steel reinforced concrete bridges] Stalezhelezobetonnye mosty. Moskva, Transport, 1965. 375 p. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Rukovoditel' laboratorii konstruktsiy metallicheskikh mostov Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta transportnogo stroitel'stva (for Lyalin).

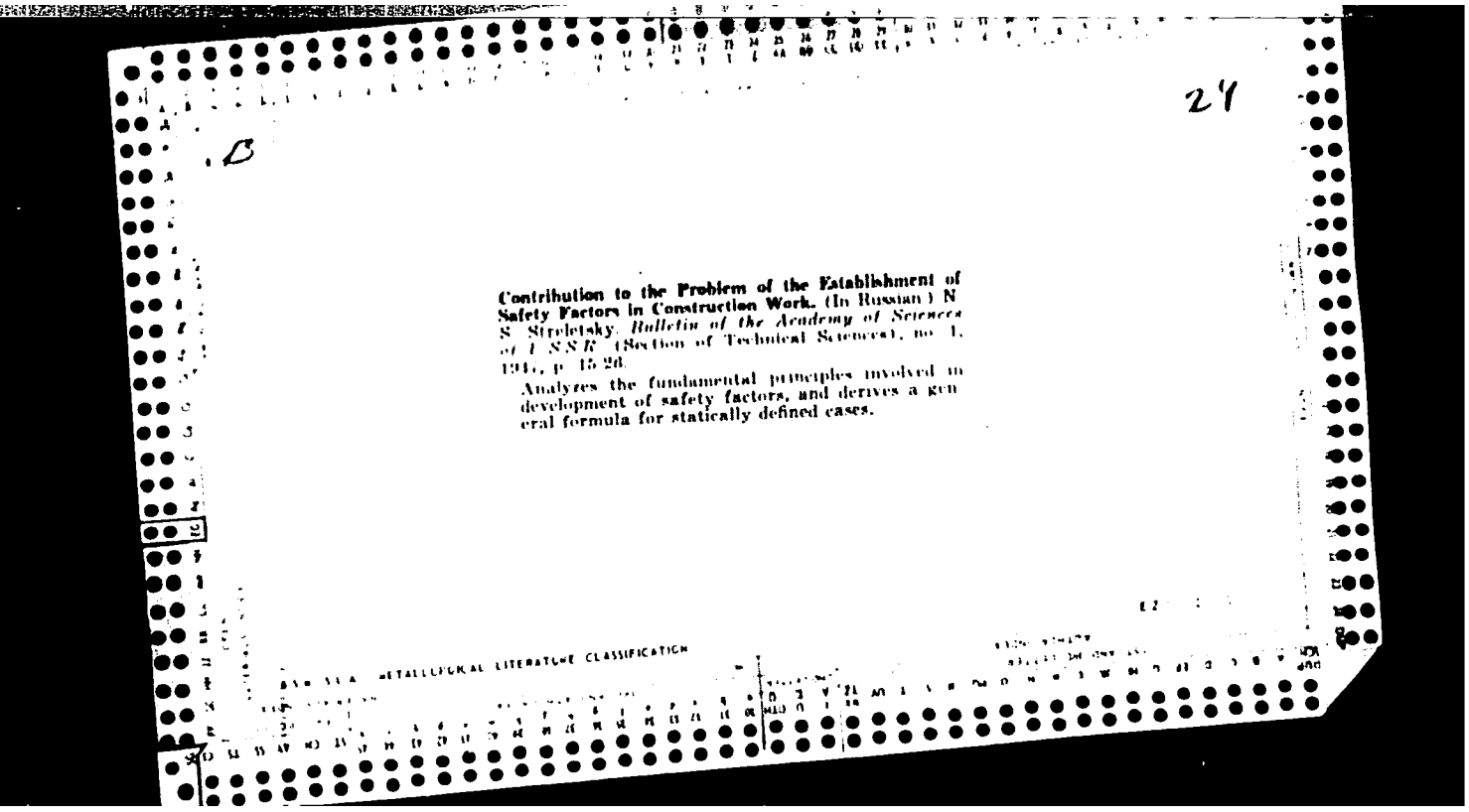
USSR/Stresses Dec 1946
Mathematics, Applied

"Contribution to the Problem of Framework Failure Due to Cyclic Stresses," N. S. Streletskiy, 26 pp

"Izv Ak Nauk Otd Tekh" No 12

Mathematical discussion with formulae and 22 diagrams leading to following conclusions:
1) Framework will not fall if during first cycle none of the beams lost their alignment, though they did receive horizontal deformation during loading and unloading process.
2) Framework will fall if during first cycle even so much as one beam was put out of alignment.
3) Framework will not fall, but will effectively take up slack if framework was loosened in process of unloading.

14T36



Contribution to the Problem of the Establishment of Safety Factors in Construction Work. (In Russian.) N. S. Streletsky. *Bulletin of the Academy of Sciences of U.S.S.R.* (Section of Technical Sciences), no. 1, 1941, p. 15-26.

Analyzes the fundamental principles involved in development of safety factors, and derives a general formula for statically defined cases.

STRELETSKIY, N.S.

On the problem of unifying methods of calculating construction elements. Stroi.prom.25 no.2:3-5 F'47. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Structures, Theory of)

STRELETSKIY, N. S.

16G39

USSR/Postwar Economic Planning 4104.0500 Nov 1947
Steel Plant 4205.0256

"Metal Constructions," N. S. Streletskiy, Corr Mem, Acad Sci USSR; S. M. Tubin, Engr, 4½ pp

"Stroitel Prom" Vol XXV, No 11

Theoretically discusses planning heavy industrial enterprises. Mentions work of various scientific-research institutes which have dealt with problems of heavy construction. Gives names and work of many construction engineers and enterprises. General-view picture, 4½ x 15½, shows fine sheet-steel mill of "Zaporozhstal'."

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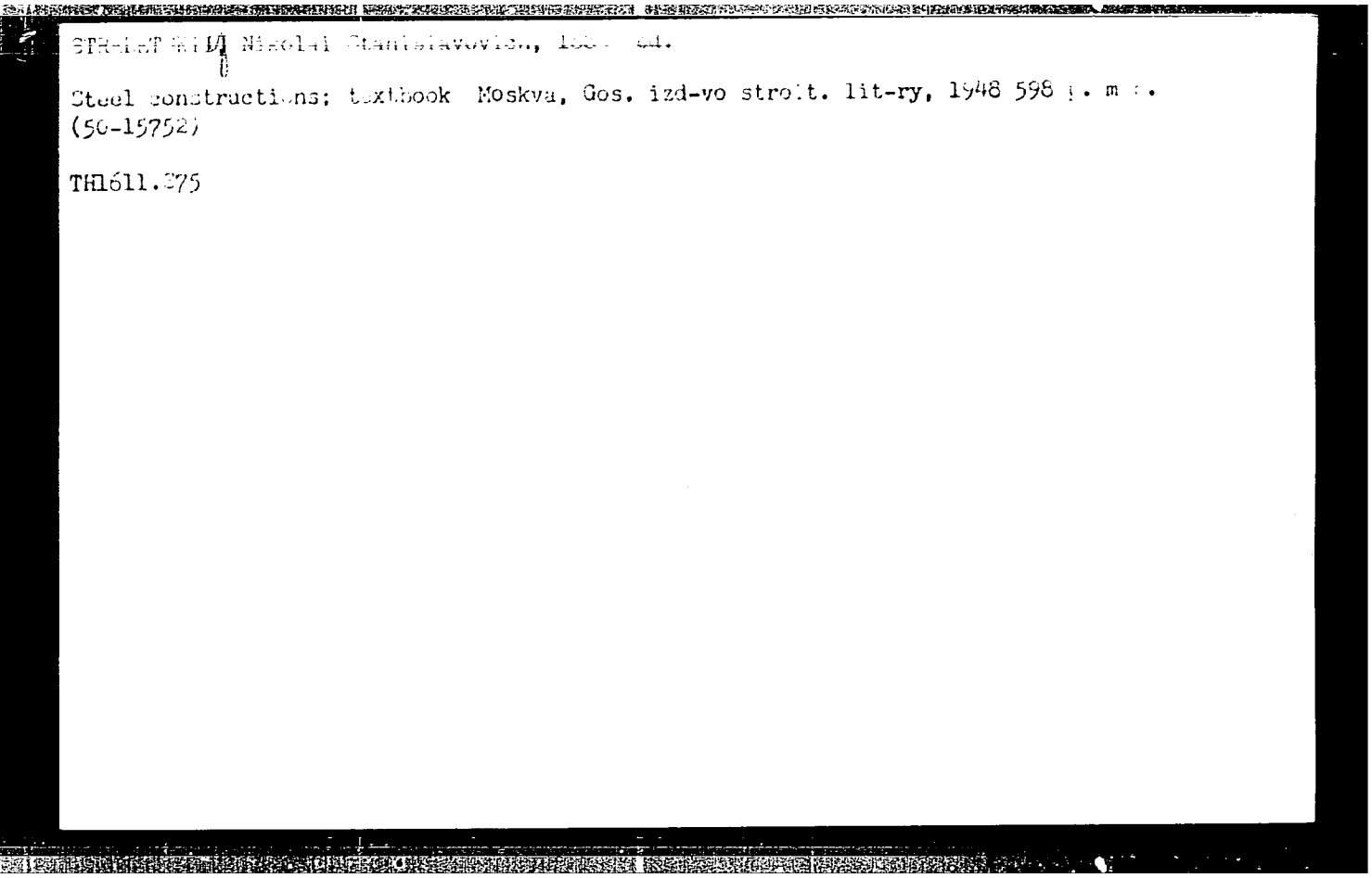
16G39



STR-LNT'KIY, Nikolai Stanislavovich, [illegible] ed.

Steel constructions; textbook Moskva, Gos. izd-vo stroit. lit-ry, 1948 598 p. ill.
(50-15752)

TH1611.S75

STRELETSKIY, N. S. PROF PA 32/49T39

USSR/Engineering Nov/Dec 48
Construction Industry
Building Materials

"Chief Trends in the Development of the Soviet Constructors' School in the Field of Structural Design," Prof N. S. Streletskiy, Corr Mem, Acad Sci USSR, Pres, Soc of Builders, 4 pp

"Vest Inzhener i Tekhnik" No 6

Discusses, in general terms, use of wood, reinforced concrete and steel in USSR buildings from 1920 on.

32/49T39

STRELETSKIY, N. S.

FA 43/49T38

USSR/Engineering Jun 48
Construction Industry
Steel - Standards

"Our Problems in the Field of Steel Construction," Prof N. S. Streletskiy, Corr Mem, Acad Sci USSR, 2 pp

"Stroi Prom" No 6

Stresses importance of economizing metal by proper designing of steel constructions, and of increasing durability of construction material. Claims that knowledge concerning construction work has not attained proper scientific level. Basic task

[redacted] 43/49T38

USSR/Engineering (Contd) Jun 48

in steel construction is to bring order into this branch of industry.

[redacted] 43/49T38

STRELETSKIY, N. S. PROF. PA 32/49T45

USSR/Engineering Nov/Dec 48
Statics
Machinery - Construction

"Review of 'Machine Building,' Encyclopedic Handbook, Volume I, Book II," Prof N. S. Streletskiy, Corr Mem, Acad Sci USSR, 1 p

"Vest Inzhener i Tekhnik" No 6

Reviews favorably Book is devoted to statics and strength of materials. Published by Mashgiz, Moscow, 1948.

32/49T45

USSR/Engineering — Jan 49
Concrete
Bridges

"The Method of Differential Coefficients of Safety for Reinforced and Nonreinforced Concrete Design in Hydrotechnical Constructions," P. P. Laupman, Engr, 4 pp

"Gidrotekh Stroi" No 1

Evaluates three factors believed to influence the coefficient of safety in construction work -- coefficient of possible overload by external forces, coefficient of possible reduction in quality of

38/49T56

USSR/Engineering (Contd) — Jan 49

material, and coefficient of operating conditions. These factors should be considered because they influence the strength, stability, and durability of a given construction. Method was first worked out for construction of metal bridges and industrial plants by N. S. Streletskiy, Corr Mem, Acad Sci USSR, but it is considerably more complex for concrete and reinforced concrete constructions.

38/49T56

STRELETSKIY, N.S. (Prof)

USSR/Engineering - Hydraulics, Structures — Aug 51

"Calculating Steel Gates of Hydraulic Structures by the Method of Limiting State," Prof N. S. Streletskiy, Corr Mem, Acad Sci USSR and Mem, Acad Sci Armenian SSR ([illegible] Architecture)

"Gidrotekh Stroi" No 8, pp 9-13

Considers existing method of permissible stresses as inadequate, contradicting principle of coordinating design and metal conservation. Develops method of

200T78

USSR/Engineering - Hydraulics, Structures (Contd) — Aug 51

limiting state based on establishing: n - coeff of overloading, k - homogeneity coeff and m - coeff of operational conditions. Method provides for considerable conservation of steel. Discusses elimination of corrosion coeff from design of steel gates.

200T78

STRELETSKIY, N. S.

USSR/Scientists Dec 51

"Innovator of Bridge Building - Academician G. P. Perederiy," N. S. Streletskiy, Corr Mem, Acad Sci USSR

"Iz Ak Nauk SSSR, Otdel Tekh Nauk" No 12, pp 1849-1853

Acad Grigoriy Petrovich Perederiy, born 11 Oct 1871, is still active in scientific work. Graduate of Inst of Transp Engineers and well known by scientific pedagogical and engineering activity. Laureate of Stalin prize. High points of activity are: introduction of through beams of long spans

205T103

USSR/Scientists (Contd) Dec 51

into railroad bridge building, use of tubular reinforcement filled with concrete, complete mechanization of concrete operations and 1st all-welded construction for city bridge in Leningrad. Since 1943, publishes works in form of periodic issues of monograph "Course in Bridge Building." Member of Communist Party since 1939.

205T103

STRELETSKIY, N. S.

STRELETSKIY, N. S., and others.

Stal'nye konstruktsii. Pod obshchei red. N. S. Streletskogo. Izd. 2., perer. Dopushcheno v kachestve uchebnika dlia inzhenernostroitel'nykh vuzov i fakul'tetov. Moskva, Gosizdat lit-ry po stroitel'stvu i arkhitekture, 1952. 852 p., illus., diagrs.
Title tr.: Steel constructions.
For hangars see p. 559-569.

TH611.S75 1952

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1955.

[illegible], N. S., Inzh.

USSR/Engineering - Hydraulics, Structures Feb 52

"Calculating Steel Gates of Hydraulic Structures by the Method of Limit State, Prof S. V. Taranovskiy, Dr Tech Sci

"Gidrotekh Stroi" No 2, pp 38, 39

Reviews article under similar title written by Prof N. S. Streletskiy and published in "Gidrotekh Stroi" No 8, 1951, evaluating it as beginning of important work in the field of further advancement of calcns by method of limit state.

212T67